Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-158
Wednesday
15 August 1990

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FBIS-EEU-90-158 *15 August 1990*

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Zhivkov's Letter on Appearance Read to Assembly

AU1408174990 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1545 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Statement by National Assembly Chairman Nikolay Todorov at 19th Session of the Seventh Grand National Assembly in Sofia—live]

[Text] I would like to introduce some clarity to the question raised regarding Todor Zhivkov's appearance in parliament before I publicize the letter which I sent to Mr. Todor Zhivkov on behalf of the Grand National Assembly Bureau and the parliamentary groups, and also to his reply.

You know very well that this issue was not formally included as an item on the session's agenda, and was not formally raised in the National Assembly. We raised this question in our letter to Todor Zhivkov as an alternative solution with an eye to his reply. For this reason such an item, which could not be implemented, was not and could not have been included in the agenda.

You already learned what happened from the press, which was somewhat too hasty in providing information on the issue. For this reason, I will read to you all the documents in question, so that you may see how things developed.

Last week I held three meetings with the representatives of the parliamentary groups and their leaderships, I could even cite the names for you. The details of our letter to Todor Zhivkov were specified at the aforementioned meetings, and the letter was initialed. It reads as follows:

Mr. Zhivkov, in implementing the decision of the Grand National Assembly, and in reply to your letter, we submit the questions proposed by the parliamentary groups for your attention.

The discussion of this item on the agenda is envisaged to take place at the Grand National Assembly Session on 14 August 1990.
Sent on 9 August.

Zhivkov has noted in his own handwriting: I received the letter on 9 August at 1930.

Let us hear his reply:

To the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly:
Esteemed Mr. Chairman, today, on 10 August, I read a letter from you in which you submit the questions posed to me by representatives of the parliamentary groups at the Grand National Assembly. In addition to this, you announce to me that the session of the Grand National Assembly at which I am supposed to appear is scheduled to take place on Tuesday, 14 August 1990 at 1800 [1500 GMT]. I am surprised at this decision of yours. I would request that you refamiliarize yourselves with my letter of 29 July 1990, addressed to the Grand National Assembly, and also submit this letter to the members. In this letter I expressed my point of view in connection with my appearance at the Grand National Assembly.
Yours sincerely: Todor Zhivkov. Sofia, 10 August 1990.

This letter arrived on Friday, 10 August between 1700 and 1800.

On the morning of Monday, 13 August, I convened the leaderships of the parliamentary groups. The following members attended: Pirinski from the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP], who substituted for Lilov in his absence, and Aleksandur Yankov, also from the BSP.

Petur Beron attended from the Union of Democratic Forces. His deputy did not come. Viktor Vulkov and Elena Kircheva from the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] also attended, and Lyutfiev from the Rights and Freedoms Movement group attended as well.

The whole presidency of the Grand National Assembly was also present. Their signatures are here. They adopted the following decision:

Session of the Grand National Assembly Bureau, 13 August 1990, 1000.

At an expanded session of the Grand National Assembly Bureau, with the participation of representatives of the parliamentary groups' leaderships, the following decision was adopted:

First, the letter of reply from Todor Khristov Zhivkov to the chairman of the Grand National Assembly of 10 August 1990 shall be read at separate sessions of each parliamentary group on Wednesday, 15 August 1990 at 1400. An announcement was made on convening the groups. A copy of the letter with the text of the present decision shall be made available to the parliamentary groups.

Second, the parliamentary groups should adopt and express a joint stand on this question which should be made public at a plenary session of the Grand National Assembly.

At the request of some parliamentary groups which were unable to hold a session today, but could arrange a meeting for tomorrow, 15 August, we decided to brief you on this matter tomorrow, 15 August.

Assembly Discusses Chairman's 'Accountability'

AU1408182390 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1741 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Yasen Indhzhev report on the 19th Session of the Seventh Grand National Assembly in Sofia—live]

[Text] Dear listeners, we just carried a live broadcast of the 19th Session of the Seventh Grand National Assembly from the National Assembly hall in Sofia.

The session started with debates on the accountability report of the Council of Ministers chairman. Nine National Assembly deputies took the floor to discuss the subject.

Following this, questions related to Todor Zhivkov's hearing at the Grand National Assembly were discussed in detail and with great animation, including some insulting remarks.

It was finally decided to hold a meeting of the National Assembly Presidency with leaders and representatives of the parliamentary groups of the different political forces on 15 August at 0900 [0600 GMT] tomorrow, for the purpose of preparing the text of a draft resolution of the Grand National Assembly on the procedure for Todor Zhivkov's hearing.

No Decision on Zhivkov Appearance

AU1508072690 Sofia BTA in English
1932 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)—The Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) and the Movement For Rights and Freedoms categorically insisted that Todor Zhivkov present himself before the Grand National Assembly by 6 p.m. tomorrow and that his appearance be secured by the state bodies. Parliament today failed to adopt a decision on the matter. The two parliamentary factions made their declaration after a heated debate which at times reached dramatic heights. The controversy arose around the Grand National Assembly's Resolution, moved by the SDS, to hold a hearing of Todor Zhivkov and around the latter's reluctance to face the M.P's.

"The Grand National Assembly cannot afford to play in the hand of an ex-dictator," said a senior member of the SDS parliamentary faction, taking part in the wrangle on whether Todor Zhivkov can be forced to appear before parliament.

The row was occasioned by Todor Zhivkov's third letter to the Grand National Assembly. In his first letter he wrote that he was willing to be heard, while in his second and third he declined the offer after parliament had already decided on it and had sent him the M.P.s' questions. Todor Zhivkov was invited to present himself in the Grand National Assembly today.

Mr. Stoyan Ganev M.P., spokesman for the SDS, expressed the opposition's discontent with the situation and stressed that the resolutions of the Grand National Assembly are binding on all persons, including those under investigation. Mr. Ganev pointed out that Todor Zhivkov has the right not to answer questions which he believes might be self-incriminating. The opposition M.P. expressed the view that the government is responsible for carrying out parliament's resolutions. He linked Todor Zhivkov's letters with his meeting with the Bulgarian Socialist Party leader, Mr. Aleksandur Lilov. After that meeting Todor Zhivkov changed his mind and refused to appear before parliament.

In reply, Mr.Lilov recalled that SDS representatives had also met with the ousted dictator and moved that a parliamentary commission consisting of opposition M.P.'s alone meet with Todor Zhivkov.

A little later Mr. Dragomir Draganov M.P. of the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party] took the floor to insult Mr. Stoyan Ganev, calling him "a Bolshevik and a Zhivkovist." The SDS M.P.'s walked out of the chamber. They were joined by the M.P.'s for the Movement for Rights and Freedoms.

Meanwhile protesters had converged on parliament building. They were obviously incensed by the inability of the legislature to work its will and chanted anti-BSP slogans.

After the sitting was interrupted, the M.P.'s for the SDS and for the Movement For Rights and Freedoms held consultations and came up with a categorical demand that Todor Zhivkov appear before parliament tomorrow. They announced their decision after Mr. Dragomir Draganov apologized to Mr Stoyan Ganev.

Meanwhile Mr. Dimitur Ludzhev M.P. of the SDS aplogized for his "ungentlemanly conduct" to a lady journalist of the Socialist daily "Duma". This gave rise to an argument between the majority and the opposition over the merits of that newspaper. They again traded recriminations. Both this matter and today's agenda, according to which the government's report was to be debated, were pushed into the background by the Todor Zhivkov controversy. A solution to it will be sought tomorrow.

Rationing To Be Introduced in Sofia 1 Sep

AU1508071090 Sofia BTA in English
1941 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)—As from September 1, rationing will be introduced in Sofia for some goods in short supply, Mrs. Ekaterina Marinova, minister of trade and services, told the BTA. She specified that the decision is within the competence of the local authorities and not of her ministry. At first only sugar will be sold on coupons but the City Council may decide to ration some other scarce items as well, Mrs. Marinova pointed out.

For several weeks now, sugar, cooking oil and detergents have been rationed in almost all big cities around the country. Not infrequently the ration cards remain unused because the rationed goods are unavailable.

UK Expert Proposes Solution to Economic Crisis

AU1508071490 Sofia BTA in English
1705 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)—Bulgaria can solve its problems by privatization, equal for all, with predisclosed data about the property of the plants, fast and nationwide, believes Prof. Dr. Desmond William

McPhoren, director of Intercontinental Consultants Ltd., an expert on East-West economic and political relations.

He said this today at a public lecture at the Higher Institute of Economics on Bulgaria's peculiarities and prospects in the transition to a market economy. His audience included students and lecturers, and many members of the public who preferred the professor's opinion to the parliamentary debate on the government's report broadcast live on television.

Prof. McPhoren asserts that Bulgaria must tackle seriously the economic reform, "the gradual transition to a market economy will only make the conflicts stronger and clearer." He believes that Bulgaria should follow its own model of a way out of the crisis.

He suggested the incorporation of twelve holding companies among which all 6,600 Bulgarian enterprises will be distributed. They will be a sort of national cooperatives and each of them will hold the largest bloc of shares in its constituent enterprises. Each adult Bulgarian will be a shareholder. In Mr. McPhoren's view, in this way the money-losing enterprises will go out of business in six months' time. The advantage of this project is that it does not need new legislation. Prof. McPhoren is categorical that foreign companies should share in Bulgaria's economy through joint ventures rather than by allowing them to buy out the best businesses.

Asked what the Bulgarian Government thought of his ideas, the professor answered that "that will become clear soon."

Prof. McPhoren's immediate plans include the opening of a school of management in Sofia.

Balevski Predicts Course of Price Reform

AU1408111890 Sofia BTA in English
0907 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)—The price reform in Bulgaria will be completed in 1991, "DUMA" writes, referring to the predictions made by specialists of the Committee on Prices. They expect that retail prices will soar by an average of 85 per cent, if the international criteria are strictly observed and if competition develops in a normal way. According to the chairman of the Committee on Prices, Mr. Petur Balevski, the forecast will be valid provided the present drop in the production is stopped. Otherwise shortages will become more acute and the growth of prices will become uncontrollable.

This prediction refers to the so called "basket" of about 600 kinds of goods and their prices that determine the living minimum of the population. The working out of a system of indexing wages is based on it. Pensions and scholarships will be indexed first. It is said in the feature that it would be normal to compensate all incomes by at least 70 per cent of the rise in the prices.

Since the beginning of the year the prices of 20 per cent of all goods and of 50 per cent of the services have been liberalized, the increase in the latter being measured not in terms of percentage, but of times. The case with perfumery, cosmetics, some small woodenware and household plastics is the same. Liquid fuel went up by two and more times. There will be new prices for another 20 per cent of the goods. Now the state budget subsidizes the basic food stuffs with about two milliard leva per year.

Mr. Balevski says that in one year the state will control the prices of only about 20 per cent of all goods, including electric power, medicines, basic food stuffs and children's food. He explains that at the moment there is a freeze of the prices controlled by the state, but later the state will be forced to constantly adjust them to the requirements of the market. If the world-prevailing standards are strictly met, wholesale prices will go up by more than 50 per cent. The prediction is based on the so-called flat rate of three leva to a doliar.

It is pointed out that local prices will not exceed the international ones only if the companies show humanism and do not make use of their monopolistic position and the shortages. Temporary restrictions as to the influence of monopoly are contained in a governmental decree which has not come into effect yet. Some companies are taking advantage of this interregnum; for example, Bulgarplod is selling fruit and vegetables at prices which are more than 50 per cent higher than their purchase price.

The companies are not obliged to agree the prices of their goods with the state bodies, but many of them refer to the Committee on Prices which does not dictate the prices at the moment. According to Petur Balevski the reason is the fear of assuming responsibility.

Zhelev Discusses Nation's Future, Primary Tasks

AU1408110490 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
9 Aug 90 p 8

[Interview with President Zhelyu Zhelev by SOFIA-PRESS correspondent Georgi Georgiev in Sofia; date not given: "We Will Work in the Interest of National Unity"; first paragraph is Bratislava PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] (Sofia)—**After more than forty years of totalitarian government, Bulgaria has a democratically elected president. The people, through their deputies in the Grand National Assembly, selected for this post of responsibility, Zhelyu Zhelev, a politician who, until now, has been the chairman of the opposition bloc, Union of Democratic Forces (SDS); doctor of philosophical sciences; not a party member, a convinced democrat; a man with a spotless past and a clean present. He is a man trusted by people equally as much as they trust his ability to unite the people on the way toward democracy and wealth. Georgi Georgiev, correspondent with the SOFIA-RESS AGENCY, asked him several questions.**

[Georgiev] Mr. President, you are taking over the post of the head of the state at a time when Bulgaria passes through a very complicated period. How is it possible, according to you, to bring the country out of the deep economic, political, and social crisis?

[Zhelev] While still a candidate for the post of the president, I outlined in my speech the framework for the program, the goal of which is a democratic society based on a political pluralism, market economy, and equality of all forms of ownership. The program also involves the adoption of measures in the interest of ensuring the security of the socially weak strata of the population. However, all these resolutions can be realized only under the conditions of true democracy. A prerequisite for that is a well-functioning parliament which must speedily implement political and economic reforms. Among the most important tasks are the privatization of ownership and a fast settlement of the technical problems. I emphasize once more that I am an advocate of parliamentary democracy and will do everything in my power for its formation and fortification.

[Georgiev] What will be your first concrete steps?

[Zhelev] First of all, there will be intensive consultations with the representatives of the main political forces with the aim to form a strong, competent, and viable government, which would begin to immediately deal with our accumulated problems. Andrey Lukanov will most probably once again become the new prime minister because the government should be formed by the party which obtained a majority in the parliament.

[Georgiev] What kind of future orientation do you envisage for Bulgarian foreign policy?

[Zhelev] It will still be derived from the principles of peace and good-neighborly relations. Bulgaria already has its set place in the East European process. It must also contribute to the laying of the foundations for the common European home.

Recently, as a member of a delegation of the Union of Democratic Forces, I visited the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, France, Great Britain, the United States, and Poland. I believe that the contacts we made in these countries will be a concrete contribution for us. In the very near future, I would like to visit a few economically developed countries and meet their representatives in order to dynamize Bulgarian foreign policy.

BSP Spokesman Views Factions Within Party

AU1408110190 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 9 Aug 90 p 4

[Interview with Dragomir Draganov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Socialist Party parliamentary group, by Georgi Grozdev; place and date not given: "A Sixth Socialist Party Is Not Required"]

[Text] [Grozdev] You voted for Zhelyu Zhelev as presidential candidate. Why?

[Draganov] I have known Zhelyu for the last 17-18 years. I know what he thinks. I am familiar with his resolute democratic convictions and with his strong adherence to the multiparty system. But the most important thing about him is that he is not a man totally committed to the past, he is ready to look forward and march forward.

[Grozdev] Were you surprised by Aleksandur Lilov's "political portrait" which was recently published in the weekly, POGLED?

[Draganov] I was surprised that it was published at all. This is an unusual practice in our country, as a whole, and in our journalism, in particular. I read it very carefully. It was quite interesting, despite some disputable points. However, the very fact that this article was published is positive. It means that we are really becoming a genuine party, that our journalism is becoming reliable.

[Grozdev] The friendship between Professor Lilov and writer Yordan Radichkov is well known. How do you, as deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Socialist Party's [BSP] parliamentary group, explain Radichkov's total absence from the Grand National Assembly sessions?

[Draganov] As far as I know, he has requested to be replaced by the second man listed after him on the election ticket.

[Grozdev] Do you know his reasons for this request?

[Draganov] I could not say so.

[Grozdev] What is your comment on a quite popular argument which has recently been expressed—namely, that the process of renewal within the BSP has been delayed and the party has lost the political initiative mainly because of the personal or group interests of people from the leading BSP echelons?

[Draganov] The question is somewhat more complicated than that. It is not solely a question of group or personal interests. The question is that the party, as a whole, has rather strong reservations against changes, it is much more reluctant to accept them than its radical members—for example, and I am saying this as a member of the radical movement initiators' council. The problem is whether a party leadership, which is aware of such moods in its midst, can wholeheartedly support the radical forces, or should prefer to adopt a more moderate stand.

As far as the question of our lagging behind in the political initiative is concerned, another explanation exists, in my opinion. Very few people today are capable of political action under the new circumstances. Very few people can adjust to the transfer from an inflexible bureaucratic mechanism under which every single instruction came from the top, proceeding in a strictly established order, to the new structure of a dynamic and modern party.

[Grozdev] Nevertheless, I would ask you for more frankness. Is the present BSP top leadership really exempt from all sins?

[Draganov] Quite frankly, I would say that the present staff of the BSP Supreme Council is simply incapable of coping with the situation in which the party has to act.

[Grozdev] What about the Presidium?

[Draganov] The same applies to the Presidium, but to a somewhat lesser extent. Nevertheless, democracy is a two-edged sword. Democracy from the bottom to the top is very easy, while it is quite difficult to practice from the top to the bottom. Today everyone has his own opinion and is much more eager to express it, than to hear other people's opinions. It is even more difficult to adopt a joint decision promptly.

[Grozdev] Do you foresee any conflict between the BSP Parliamentary Group and the Supreme Council, despite the fact that some of the two leading groups' members are the same?

[Draganov] For the time being, it is difficult to make any forecasts. In the first place, the Parliamentary Group does not differ essentially from the Supreme Council as far as the staff and the way of thinking are concerned. Nevertheless, we hope that the BSP Parliamentary Group will considerably develop and will acquire much greater skill in the serious battles which we face.

As far as a conflict between the two leading groups is concerned, I hardly think that there will be one. I have always supported the idea that the party's political leadership should deal with party matters and relations with society, while the parliamentary group should be involved in the daily political struggles of parliamentary life, and that its main activities should take place in the National Assembly lobbies. In other words, I am in favor of the two leading party groups acting independently of each other.

[Grozdev] Do you intend to establish a new party if you and those who share your ideas do not find sufficient support within the BSP?

[Draganov] God forbid! We already have five socialist parties. Practical experience showed that four of these five parties, especially those which were established after separating themselves from the BSP, do not enjoy much popularity and are not particularly successful in their political development. Is it really worthwhile giving birth to another of these unlucky offsprings?

An increasing number of Socialists are beginning to realize that what we need is an essentially new party, and not a separate party.

[Grozdev] Which qualities do you think you need to become a leader like Lilov, and what is your opinion on Lilov as a leader?

[Draganov] Despite all his shortcomings, Lilov showed that he is a capable leader for the transitional period. Generally speaking, he managed to steer the ship out of a very stormy sea.

I am not so much tempted by politics. It is only half a year since I became actively involved in political life. Even from this point of view, it is difficult to make comparisons. On the other hand, I certainly have less patience and self-control, I am much more outspoken and temperamental, which is not always an advantage.

[Grozdev] Does this mean that you would renounce in case you are proposed as candidate for the post of party chairman?

[Draganov] Yes, indeed. I would refuse. I do not think that I am ready to be a party leader.

BSP 'Responsibility' for Past Mistakes Viewed

AU1408105490 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 9 Aug 90 p 4

[Dilyan Todorov commentary: "Even If We Distance Ourselves, the Responsibility Remains With Us"]

[Text] An interesting new term was introduced in the Bulgarian phrase dictionary after 10 November 1990. The leaders of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] were the first to adopt and use this term on the occasion of a protest march by 2,000 people who walked from the People's Palace of Culture to the National Assembly in December 1989; the organizers of that march are still unknown to us. The term was asserted by the opposition following the notorious 14 December 1989 rally, which subsequently prompted Petur Mladenov's resignation. I am talking about the term of "distancing oneself."

However, it is irrelevant whether the SDS representatives use this term and whether they will continue to use it; this is their own business. The important thing is that this expression was also adopted by the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] and has become quite fashionable, indeed.

It is a fact that within four months only the Municipal BSP committees in Varna, Plovdiv, Kyustendil, and Burgas "distanced" themselves from their past and present leaders who, with their actions, not only undermined the prestige of the local municipal party organizations, but also the socioeconomic development of the respective municipalities. They are accused of corruption, taking advantage of their official positions, disregarding the law and consciously violating it, of having adopted certain decisions whose negative effect on society could have been predicted far in advance, and so forth....

On the basis of such accusations the primary party organizations were urged to take action against the aforementioned individuals and against the offenses described in the relevant documents. No specific, unmistakable proposal was, however, submitted by anyone on

handing over at least those people to legal authorities whose guilt was officially confirmed on the basis of legal evidence.

If the BSP really wishes to change and has really embarked upon the path of reform—a fact which is confirmed by numerous proofs—the party is not entitled to distance itself from such people. These people whose names were mentioned in several DUMA reports, did not live in isolation from the rest of the municipal party organizations; they did not commit such offenses outside the framework of their organizations. They could not have committed them without the silent approval or the passive response of their rank-and-file members.

As members of the Communist Party, we all greatly contributed to descrediting the party in the eyes of society. It is our moral obligation and an opportunity for contributing to the restoration of the prestige of the Socialist Party—which is the Communist Party's successor—uncompromisingly to act against all those, who in the remote or recent past, and especially in the present, have failed to understand that something has changed, and who have neither the dignity, nor the honesty to admit their own faults and do the honorable thing by withdrawing from their party positions.

It is, however, our common obligation to make sure that the BSP enters the parliamentary stage of its development in a pure state. Only in this way will the party be able to rely on the support of its rank-and-file members, and even on the approval of those opposition supporters who could find some grain of common sense in the BSP's views about the development of Bulgarian society.

It is high time that the mass accusations launched over several months against our party be specified and personalized. This, however, is the exclusive task of the BSP. It should be the first to hold such specific individuals responsible for their specific actions, and in this manner, to prove that it is striving for Bulgaria's universal recognition as a law-governed state.

Government, Trade Unions Sign Wage-Indexing Pact

AU1408160290 Sofia BTA in English 1534 GMT 14 Aug 90

["Government, Trade Unions Sign General Agreement"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)—"The principal idea of the agreement which the government and the major trade union organizations signed today is to secure a social safety net for the transition to a market economy in Bulgaria," said Prime Minister Mr. Andrey Lukanov, who signed the accord together with the leaders of the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions, Prof. Krustyu Petkov; of the Podkrepa Labour Confederation, Dr. Konstantin Trenchev; and of the National Union of Economic Managers, Mr. Stoyan Drundarov.

The key characteristic of the document is a differential approach to the adjustment of real incomes to the rate of inflation. Minimum wages and pensions will be fully protected against inflationary pressure: Their recipients will get a supplement equal to a price index formally declared by the Central Statistical Board. This index will be determined by an analysis of the price growth for 600 goods and services in the consumer goods basket since June 1, 1990. Higher-income brackets will have their losses partially offset in compliance with the idea to protect above all the socially disadvantaged.

The government will stop raising the prices it controls until the indexing system goes into effect. The price reform draft will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly after consultations with the trade unions.

The interim general agreement paves the way to the signing of collective contracts of employment between employers and corporate staff.

A scheme adjusting pensions and child benefits to inflation will be adopted by November 1.

A corporate tax relief bill, which will go before parliament soon, would cancel, among other things, the progressive taxation of the growth of wage level.

It is suggested that the Grand National Assembly expedite the passage of the denationalization, ownership and land acts. Until they are voted the sale of state and municipal land and immovable property will continue to be restricted so as to counter corruption and speculation.

The document voices concern over the steep rise in social tensions, over the runaway inflation, the shortage of consumer goods, the growth of the unemployment rate and the rife corruption and black-marketeering.

Kurdzhali Firms Catching Up Following Strikes

AU1408171090 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 13 Aug 90 p 2

[Radka Petrova report]

[Text] The Kurdzhali enterprises which participated in the outright, four-day strike declared in July by the Committee for Defense of National Interests in connection with the violations of the declaration on the nationality issue are now making up for the days lost. This month their workweek will be one day longer. It is expected that the losses from the strike will be made up by the end of next week.

On 13 July the officers of the Kurdzhali Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs will hold a 10-hour token strike. This was announced by the chairmen of the independent trade union associations in the area covered by the directorate.

This is the method they are using to express their support for the initiative and demands of the Federation of Independent Trade Union Organizations of the Fifth

Regional Administration in Sofia, which call for immediate changes to the legislative acts which regulate the work of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and also demand the continuation of radical changes within the ministry, improvements in pay and working conditions, solutions to other urgent social issues, and the complete depolitization of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Zhelev Appoints Spokesman, Other Aides

AU1408131890 Sofia BTA in English
1222 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)—Valentin Stoyanov, 39-year-old journalist and international analyst at the Bulgarian Television, has been appointed President Zhelyu Zhelev's spokesman. He is an English philology graduate. He made it from a reporter to anchorman of a TV information block. His wife is also a TV international analyst. They have two children.

Professor Lyuben Berov is the president's adviser on economic affairs who has original ideas as to overcoming the crisis. Sociologist Valentin Tomov will head the Information Centre for Analysis and Prognostication; he graduated in Poland. Philologist Vasil Velinov will be the acting manager of the President's Reception Room; formerly he worked at the Ministry of National Education and was coordinating secretary of the Alternative Socialist Party.

President's Council Discusses Local Elections

AU1408131790 Sofia BTA in English
1224 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)—The Consultative Council set up with the Presidency had its first session today.

President Zhelyu Zhelev and the representatives of the major political forces in Bulgaria discussed the forthcoming elections for local authorities in the country. A working group of jurists was formed to make up a proposal in connection with the expiry of the term of the people's councils on August 28 this year. The proposal will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly.

Poll: Youth 'More Opposition-Minded' Than Adults

AU1408151690 Sofia BTA in English
1344 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)—Young Bulgarians are some 10 per cent more opposition-minded than adults, according to a sociological survey conducted by the National Youth Research Institute.

According to the poll, nearly half of the young people (49.5 per cent) voted for the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) in the June 10 parliamentary elections, 33.8 per cent voted for the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), 6 per cent for the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), 2.1 per cent for the Movement for Rights and Freedoms, 5 per cent for some other political force, and 3 per cent said they had abstained from voting.

Days before the election, 28 per cent of the respondents said they were firmly set on not voting for the BSP candidates, 25.5 per cent rejected the SDS and 1.8 per cent the BZNS.

More than half of those polled (57.1 per cent) said the elections were democratic and free, and 41.6 per cent believe that the elections were undemocratic and manipulated.

Asked whether the election results should be accepted, most young people (63 per cent) answered that the results should be accepted as a whole but should be cancelled where there were obvious abuses. 28 per cent believe that the elections should be accepted unconditionally, and 9 per cent categorically reject the results.

University students and artists are most skeptical about the legitimacy and the democracy of the elections. Employees and high-school students mostly believe that the elections were free and democratic.

Burgas Mayor Resigns; 'City of Truth' Pleased

AU1408115690 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian
10 Aug 90 p 2

[Tsanko Raychev report from Burgas: "The Mayor of Burgas Handed In His Resignation"]

[Text] Nikola Penev Aleksandrov, chairman of the Burgas Municipal People's Council Executive Committee, handed in his resignation to become effective as of 9 August 1990 because of his imminent retirement and for health reasons.

Twenty days prior to the expiration of their term of office, the other leaders of the Executive Committee and of the five Burgas townships invited the major political forces of the city to attend a business meeting. The purpose of this meeting was to provide favorable working conditions for the People's Council employees.

Despite the fact that political tension in Burgas is not an isolated phenomenon, but part of the countrywide atmosphere, it should be pointed out that all the measures proposed by the leaders of the Municipal People's Council over the last month and a half have been rejected and subject to boycott.

Even before having removed the posters inscribed with slogans urging the resignation of the mayor and of the Executive Committee's members, the inhabitants of the symbolic "city of truth" began to scream loudly through their megaphones: "The mayor and his nomenklatura are trying to evade responsibility!" Appeals for a sit-in at the Municipal People's Council building were issued.

Environmental Delegation Returns From Bucharest

AU1408112190 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] The Grand National Assembly delegation which visited Bucharest yesterday returned to Bulgaria late last night. The delegation handed over to the Romanian side the appeal of the Grand National Assembly to the Romanian Parliament of 26 July in connection with the ecological problems in Ruse and other Bulgarian towns on the Danube.

During the talks, particular attention was paid to the ecological situation in the Ruse-Giurgiu region, and the issue of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant was also examined. Agreement in principle was reached to intensify contacts between the two countries' parliamentary commissions on ecology.

For its part, the independent Civic Valor Movement in Ruse decided to declare a moratorium on the sit-in actions at the Danube Bridge border crossing. The movement is doing this as a sign of goodwill and of its desire to assist in achieving an effective solution to the ecological problems in the Ruse-Giurgiu region, to enable the Bulgarian-Romanian expert commission to complete its work in peace, and also, through its cooperation, to exert influence upon the sober, in-depth discussion of the Grand National Assembly appeal by Romanian parliamentarians.

Further on Trip's Results

AU1408152490 Sofia BTA in English 1344 GMT 14 Aug 90

["Bulgaria, Romania Seek Solutions to Environment Problems"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Aug (BTA)—The Grand National Assembly address in connection with the environment problems of the city of Ruse and other towns along the Danube was handed to the Parliament of Romania by a group of M.P.'s from Ruse.

The Bulgarian Parliament can expect a definite answer to this, its first international act, after September 1, until when the Romanian Parliament is in recess.

Meanwhile the Bulgarian parliamentarians have conferred with their Romanian counterparts and experts. They have agreed to the search for a solution to the ecological problems along the northern border and have set forth their positions on matters which they say are declined by the Bulgarian side. The Ruse-Giurgiu area and the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant were high on the agenda. The Romanian officials expressed the view that production on Working Areas Two and Three of the Giurgiu Chemical Combined Works can be resumed after an overhaul securing an environment-friendly operation (in the course of nine years the people of Ruse have been systematically gassed by that works). Romania did not object to an international expert examination. The Bulgarian M.P.'s believe that the best way to solve the problem is to move the plant inland Romania.

Reports which have appeared in the press recently told that Romania wants a shutdown of the four small 250-Megawatt reactors of the Bulgarian nuclear power plant at Kozloduy until their safety is ascertained and that additional safety precautions be taken about the 1,000-Megawatt reactors under construction.

An official of the Power Generation Committee was quoted in today's "OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK" as saying that Bulgaria believes these demands are technologically unfounded. In his view the dispute can be settled by an international expert examination of the plant by experts of the International Atomic Energy Agency. "We have no reason to give up, and we can't give up a single reactor," he said.

This view is shared by a representative of the Green Party which in principle opposes nuclear power. Because of its infrastructure the Bulgarian economy would collapse without the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, which generates 40 per cent of the country's electricity. The Green Party sees a solution of the problem in the allocation of funds for improved safety and lower risks and, in a longer term, in efforts to reduce and probably phase out nuclear power. The representative of the party claims that the radionuclides discharged into the atmosphere and into the Danube from the hot canal of the plant meet the internationally recognized safety standards.

The Green Party functionary said that Romania has no call to demand an end to the construction of nuclear power plants along its border because Romania itself has not given up its nuclear power industry. Chernobyl showed that irrespective of the whereabouts of the broken down reactor, a major accident jeopardizes the whole continent, the Green Party representative said.

Full information has been made available to Romania on radiation levels in Kozloduy and around the plant.

Evacuation Crisis Meeting; Kuwait Embassy Closed

LD1408181190 Prague CTK in English 1627 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Prague Aug 14 (CTK)—The crisis staff of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry created in connection with the situation in Kuwait discussed here today evacuation of Czechoslovak citizens from Kuwait and of family members of Czechoslovaks in Iraq.

In connection with Iraq's statement according to which activities of foreign representative bodies in Kuwait should end by August 23, 1990, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry had to close temporarily Czechoslovakia's Embassy in Kuwait City.

The crisis staff discussed optimum solutions to the issue of the stay of Czechoslovak experts working in Iraq as the Iraqi side insists on respecting the contracts. Their departure is conditioned by Iraqi exit visas. Members of the crisis staff stressed that the only solution will be intensive diplomatic talks with Iraq.

Dobrovsky on Citizens Leaving Iraq, Kuwait

LD1408215690 Prague Television Service in Slovak 1627 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Lubos Dobrovsky by unidentified studio announcer in the Prague Television studio; date not given—live or recorded; Dobrovsky speaks in Czech]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] I am pleased to welcome in the studio Mr. Lubos Dobrovsky, CSFR deputy minister of foreign affairs. I would like to ask him to voice his view on the situation in connection with our citizens who are in Kuwait and in Iraq.

[Dobrovsky] I think there is no need to speak at length about this situation, because it has been explained on many occasions. I am able to report one pleasant piece of news: The first 18 citizens of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic have crossed the Iraqi border into Jordan and are in Amman. Tomorrow they will fly by a Lufthansa aircraft to Frankfurt and from Frankfurt to Prague. Another 30 Czechoslovaks have been promised exit visas tomorrow and will travel in a similar fashion, i.e., by their own means of transport, from Baghdad to Amman—that is, if the Iraqi authorities fulfill their promise and grant them the exit visas.

The Czechoslovak authorities have ready the means of transport, the airplanes, both special planes, which would fly in from Amman and take the Czechoslovaks away. Or, they can use regular airliners. So, the first Czechoslovaks are already on Iraqi territory [as heard].

Three hundred sixty-one Czechoslovak citizens are still in Iraq and 123 Czechoslovak citizens are in Kuwait. We have a report from Kuwait and a report from Baghdad that allegedly nothing stands in the way of transferring all Czechoslovaks from Kuwait to Baghdad, and then they will be granted exit visas and will be able to travel via Jordan to Czechoslovakia.

As far as Czechoslovak citizens working in Iraq are concerned, the situation is a little more complex. *According to the Iraqi authorities'* assurances, there are no objections to the departure of their families and of those who already completed their contracts. However, in cases where the contracts have not yet been completed, we will have to continue our negotiations on how to meet the conditions of the contracts so Czechoslovaks could be evacuated from Iraq as soon as possible. [passage omitted in which Dobrovsky says this evacuation cannot be deemed as a success of CSFR diplomacy and that it will only be a success when all Czechoslovak citizens are evacuated from Iraq and Kuwait]

[Announcer] Let us now turn to a different theme. Many people in Czechoslovakia are now worried about the arrival of foreign nationals, or the citizens of other states, who are staying in our territory. What is primarily on my mind is the latest influx of Romanian citizens.

[Dobrovsky] Well, I do not know what kind of concern you have in mind. If your concern is that we might not grant sufficient provisions to these Romanian citizens for their stay, that we might not grant medical care and social security to them, then your concern is unfounded, because in cooperation with our ministry, with the Ministry of National Defense and some national committees, the government commissioner for refugees affairs has already outlined a whole number of measures to ensure that the stay of the Romanian citizens will be resolved in a dignified and satisfactory way.

Why, in fact, has this situation arisen? The reason was that the GDR border guards began to implement a special procedure against Romanian citizens; if the Romanian citizens do not have special and specific travel documents—i.e., an invitation, visa, a prepaid holiday, and so forth —the GDR border guards will not allow them to cross into GDR territory and are turning them back to our country. These people, usually penniless, are left on the Czechoslovak territory.

[Announcer] Excuse me, Mr. Deputy Minister, but I refer to concerns I had in mind, about questions telephoned into us about whether you yourself do not fear a great influx of people. After all, this may not concern just the Romanian people. How will Czechoslovakia protect itself?

[Dobrovsky] The question is not whether we fear it or not. We have to take into consideration this influx of refugees. As far as Romanian citizens are concerned, we are forced to adopt somewhat restrictive measures. This means that in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, we have today drawn up certain measures, which will be submitted to the government tomorrow. If the government approves them, we will have to discuss them with the representatives of the Republic of Hungary and with the representative of the Republic of Romania, because it concerns them as well. We think

that in this way we could reduce the number of those Romanian citizens who travel unsuccessfully through Czechoslovakia to the German Democratic Republic. We will have to introduce certain restrictive measures of not an administrative but of an economic type, so that *the citizens who will in fact want to use Czechoslovak* territory for transit only but who will not be willing to admit this fact on our borders, will not be arriving in Czechoslovakia.

The next point is that we can, of course, guarantee to each refugee who will turn up on Czechoslovak territory with a valid travel document and so on and who will apply for political asylum that we will examine this application on the basis of our own regulations. Article 33 of our Constitution makes it possible for us to grant this political asylum, but under the condition that all circumstances are examined. If the applicant meets the conditions regarded as normal in the civilized world, he will probably be granted this asylum, but not before a new law on refugees is adopted. I assume this law will resolve the granting or refusal of the asylum by judicial proceeding.

[Announcer] Mr. Deputy Minister, thank you for your visit to the studio and for your very extensive information.

Evacuation of Embassy in Kuwait

LD1508112690 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Text] The first group of 18 of our citizens which is in Amman, Jordan, at the moment will leave by air for Frankfurt tomorrow. They should arrive in Prague in the afternoon. These are citizens sent to Iraq by Strojexport and Skodaexport, and members of their families. Additional groups of our citizens should transfer to Amman throughout today.

With regard to the statement by Iraq to the effect that the activity of foreign diplomatic offices in Kuwait should end by 23 August, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is securing the evacuation of workers of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Kuwait.

Fifteen Romanians Seek Asylum in Decin

LD1408152590 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Fifteen Romanian refugees have asked for asylum in Decin. They did so when GDR passport authorities prevented them from entering the GDR. According to a report from the Passport and Aliens Office in Usti nad Labem, no obstacles have been placed in the path of refugees from Romania.

Official on Various Asylum-Seekers, Ethnic Issues

AU1508113590 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Aug 90 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with CSFR Deputy Premier Jozef Miklosko by Miloslav Martinek; place and date not given: "Every Day Brings A New Opportunity"]

[Excerpts] Dr. Jozef Miklosko, a Bratislava mathematician and computer expert, became a federal deputy premier in June. His portfolio is extremely varied. During the course of a few days, we saw him discussing a law on church property, holding consultations on the format of radio and television, and dealing with the future status of emigrants in our country. He enumerated to me the areas that fall under his jurisdiction: human rights, church issues, culture, education and health care, the mass media, youth, sport, contacts with social organizations, citizens' complaints, and ethnic minority issues.... [passage omitted]

[Martinek] Among the most serious issues in your portfolio are nationality problems. I would like to ask you to say a few words about the problems in relations between Czechs and Slovaks.

[Miklosko] Today all of Europe is oriented toward integration—in the East it is the opposite; this is certainly a wrong attitude and the world does not understand it very well. It expects that we will enter into this process together. The fact that for 40 years no one was able to express his true opinion has led to the situation that current freedom has obscured many people's vision and thus today people often confront each other and make attacks on each other. This situation has to be settled as quickly as possible. It is necessary to unite.

I have many Czech friends and acquaintances, particularly in scientific circles. I have never harbored any kind of hatred toward the Czech nation. Tolerance is also part of my Christian point of view. The truth is that each of us is different, but each nation has something specific to its credit—some pluses and some minuses. After all, we cannot say that in this nation there are only good people and in that nation there are only bad people. In each nation there are clever and talented people as well as those who do not do it credit. It has upset me that recently several incorrect claims have been made which led to embittered reactions. It is a pity that the article about A. Hlinka appeared in SVOBODNE SLOVO. I consider this to be irresponsible.

Roundtable negotiations should be held to clarify our mutual relations. I certainly feel that Czechs and Slovaks should pull on the same rope in order to create two strong republics in a joint federation which, however, will not only work to their own benefit.

[Martinek] The question of a Slovak state has become a subject of discussion.

[Miklosko] I think a number of questions surrounding the Slovak state should be clarified. This is necessary so

that the lectures disappear on one side and the rose-colored glasses disappear on the other. It is necessary to eradicate the previous tendentious interpretation of history—the Communists certainly rejected this—and to fill in the blank spots in our history. For example, Slovaks consider their fate during World War II to be one of these blank spots. It is necessary to reveal the complete and objective truth about this period.

[Martinek] What about the other nationalities in Czechoslovakia?

[Miklosko] Their problems will be discussed in the Government Committee for Nationalities. This committee will deal with issues such as Czechs in Slovakia and Slovaks in the Czech Republic as well as the problems facing Hungarians, Romanies, Poles, Germans, Ruthenians, and others. Asylum-seekers (for example, Albanians and Kurds) have become a new element of our policy.

For years we have been using the conditions of asylum elsewhere, and we have often abused them. We have to create a legal basis and to make provisions for housing emigrants (for example, in facilities vacated by Soviet units). Those carrying out civilian service could look after them. It is necessary to make a quick start in this area. [passage omitted]

Japan To Build Equipment To Produce Unleaded Gas

AU1408145290 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 13 Aug 90 p 1

[Dana Acova report: "Japanese in Slovnaft"]

[Text] Bratislava—The management of the state enterprise Slovnaft Bratislava signed a contract with the Japanese company Chisso Engineering Co. regarding the construction of equipment for the isomerization of light gasoline. It should be brought into operation in a record 18 months—at the beginning of 1992. Slovnaft will then be able to produce one-third to one-half of its gasoline in the unleaded form. The construction of new catalytic reforming [katalyticky reforming] equipment (by approximately 1994-1995) will enable Slovnaft to manufacture its entire production volume in the unleaded form. It is necessary to note that the automobile producers must also adjust to this trend.

Klaus on Monopolies, Prices, Inflation

AU1408152290 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 9 Aug 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Federal Minister of Finance Vaclav Klaus by SMENA correspondent Tibor Bucha; place and date not given: "Prices Are Not an Ice-Cream Bar"; first paragraph is SMENA introduction]

[Text] Before our collaborator Stanislav von Velitzky, an entrepreneur in California, sent an open letter to Vaclav Klaus, minister of finance of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, he advised our editorial office. It was particularly his post scriptum: "Mr. Minister, whether I will also be an entrepreneur in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic depends mostly on you." That determined the topic: enterprise. Therefore, my recent interview with the finance minister takes this direction.

[Bucha] We want competition; we call for enterprises—but with a 50-percent share of profits? At the same time, the experts are not hiding that we need two or three thousand mostly small businesses. So, what is the score?

[Klaus] Everybody wants lower taxes. We can demand this, but, after that, we must realize that we will have to approve identical cuts in government spending. They are linked. It is true that I am considered here to be the most liberal economist, and a liberal economist also wants lower taxes. However, it requires some logic. Precisely as a liberal economist, I want state interference in the economy to be drastically reduced. According to our success in this direction, we will gradually reduce everyone's tax burden—whether individual or company. Of course, it is impossible to begin at exactly the opposite end and say that state spending will remain the same, but we will simply reduce the taxes. That would mean printing new money and initiating great inflation.

[Bucha] I was aiming with my question at something else. After all, the more entrepreneurs, the more contributors to the state budget, and the total will be the same even with smaller contributions.

[Klaus] When increasing the taxation percentage to a certain degree, the tax income grows; then it will begin to decline. It is a very difficult task to estimate the percentage point at which taxation is still expedient. It is our constant preoccupation. As you know, we are preparing changes in the taxation system effective 1 January 1991, which include tax compensation, etc. The problem is that we live in a world of crooked mirrors—in a world of bad prices, impaired economic relations. Now we are to interfere with this distorted world even more by reducing one of the taxes, i.e., the profit tax? We would thereby only multiply the problems.

[Bucha] So, what is the goal in this respect?

[Klaus] First, to put everything right, and only then can we say: We want to help here. The idea is wrong that in this inherited chaotic world we could now remove one of the taxes.

[Bucha] The threat exists, however, that the January price liberalization will only further fortify the positions of the monopoly achieved after years of socialism.

[Klaus] Domestic competition will emerge regardless of the high rate of taxation. There is no connection. We insist on a consistent privatization of the economy.

[Bucha] So the question should rather be phrased: How should we implement price liberalization given the existence of the still unfavorable monopolistic structure?

[Klaus] I agree that we have three main theses on the struggle against monopolies and inflation. The first one says that even a monopoly cannot increase prices beyond what the consumer will bear, but only until it reaches the level of demand. If it is not there, the monopoly can do whatever it wants—true, only until it reaches a certain ceiling. It will not sell the product anyway; increased prices will form an even greater obstacle. I will sum it up: The new basic defense against inflation in Czechoslovakia is a consistently restrictive monetary and financial policy rather than an expansive one. Therefore, the way out of the anti-inflationary struggle is not by fixing prices but by setting price levels based on the aforementioned restrictive policy—monetary and financial.

[Bucha] How about completely opening the economy?

[Klaus] That is the second main thesis. Competition must come from the outside. Simply put, the foreign price must be a competitive price for our monopolist. Therefore, the liberalization of prices must be paralleled by an identical process in the exchange rates, etc., of our foreign trade.

[Bucha] Nevertheless, I believe that in a time of modern weapons, you must also have "a classical machine gun" for fighting the monopolies, or am I wrong?

[Klaus] That is precisely why we talk of the whole system of rules for the regulation of prices, which is aimed at the monopolies. We want the prices to move. The former fixed prices were the greatest error. However, they must move in the right direction as demanded by the market, and they must not jump.

[Bucha] How do you want to slow the moves?

[Klaus] We intend to decelerate them by introducing small artificial restrictions, by slowing down the price moves. In other words, we do not want the prices to move as if in a vacuum but as if in jelly. We do not have to regulate the direction—that is done for us by the market—but the speed of the moves must be regulated. This should be done through the effect of the jelly artificial restriction [aspikovej umelej brzdicky].

[Bucha] You mentioned opening to the world. The reason for it is, among other things, the competition. I agree, let the adrenaline of the monopolists in Calex Zlate Moravce, for instance, get going. Thus far, however, our imported goods are negligible in comparison to what the United States and other developed countries import from the world. Under these circumstances, how can one speak of a competition in our country? Moreover, is price liberalization not being introduced too fast?

[Klaus] Economic issues have a temporary dimension. The price and the demand elements change on a short-term basis; in the long term, changes occur on the supply side. I believe, however, that the price liberalization here progresses terribly slowly. We will have a lot of problems trying to keep the prices at the current level until 1 January 1991! The selection of the date for the introduction of a number of key changes in the areas of prices, foreign trade, and the stock market is a pragmatic necessity. Price liberalization is the only practical way out, and it has nothing to do with my extremely liberal inclinations. Precisely this is the great error that finds its way into our polemics. I personally believe, and again I emphasize, that delaying the liberalization until January 1991 will cause great difficulty.

[Bucha] It would, however, suffice to step on the breaks of such a preferred restrictive policy and....

[Klaus, interrupting] ...and nullify inflation, you apparently had in mind. I am of the contrary opinion. Certain concessions are always necessary. The foreign supportive stabilization fund is also important for the Czechoslovak economy. I just signed two letters in which we officially apply for the participation of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in the fund that is in the process of being established. We need it specifically on 1 January 1991. The more funding we get—if we could obtain it—the more we would want to use it. Nonetheless, we must keep in mind that the fund must eventually be paid off. This would help us to keep down the fluctuations in inflation, unemployment, and in production. We realize that it will not be as idyllic as this picture. I often compare this to a game of chess. We, too, are now trying to prove that we can move the pieces so as to be able to say that we will use this or that chess opening—the Indian or Spanish defense, etc. However, it would be a blunder to discuss even with the deputies in the parliament the ninth or tenth move in advance, particularly since the opponent can play something absolutely unexpected. Therefore, we cannot ask for a detailed flowchart of the economic reform either.

[Bucha] What we all, including the foreign entrepreneurs, will probably agree on is the need to increase production.

[Klaus] We must get from the present zero-percent growth to at least two to three percent. That would be a nice result. But that cannot be decreed. Therefore, we are working on the preparation of the conditions—with respect to the property, ownership, organization, taxes, prices.... The feedback is somewhat delayed. Understandably so. After all, if we decide today to become marathon runners, we could not begin to run marathons starting tomorrow. First, we would have to begin with the training. Whether we run the first marathon in a year or only after a few months of training is something else. The fact remains that our economy is only beginning its training. The target cannot be only a short-term production increase. On the contrary, the short-term goal is the transformation of the economy, a systemic change and the formation of the prerequisites for healthy, long-term economic growth.

[Bucha] I will use the idea Professor Hvezdon Koctuch voiced at the parliament: First, it is necessary for the producer to bear the burden of higher prices, and only

then the consumer. This sequence will determine the effect of price liberalization.

[Klaus] Everyone must bear the burden of [higher] prices. The decisive factor is how one deals with the turnover tax. We were dealing with this problem to a point regarding food, and the issue of industrial goods awaits us on 1 October 1990. We want to achieve good order and simplification by creating a situation in which basically no difference exists between retail and wholesale prices, i.e., between prices for the consumer and for the producer. Prices will change in the same way for everybody. There must be only one set of prices.

What kind of lesson can an entrepreneur draw from this? Particularly our people must realize that money no longer belongs in the sock, or in the fridge for that matter. Prices simply are not an ice-cream bar [an allusion to the fixed—in Czech, Slovak frozen—prices]. The market will play with them. We will have to take it into consideration.

10 Slovak Parties Advocate Independence

LD1408170790 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Representatives of 10 Slovak parties of predominantly nationalist orientation met in Bratislava today [14 August] on the initiative of the Slovak National Party and the Independent Party of Slovaks [Nezavisla Strana Slovakov] to discuss the results of a recent meeting between the premiers of both national governments and the federal government in Trencianske Teplice as well as other issues.

Their joint statement rejects the conclusions of the meeting and advocates an independent and sovereign Slovak Republic. They also denounced the continuing distortion of Slovak history and supported the nationwide commemoration of Andrej Hlinka prepared for 25 and 26 August. In addition to the opposition parties, the meeting was attended by a Christian Democratic Movement representative.

Slovak Premier on Federal Talks, CP Assets

LD1408204290 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Report on news conference by Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar following Slovak Government session in Bratislava on 14 August]

[Text] Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar gave a short press briefing after the end of today's Slovak Government session. The briefing revolved mainly around the results of the talks between national and federal governments in Trencianske Teplice. This is what Mr. Meciar told our editor, Bohus Goetzi:

[Begin recording] [Meciar] This is, of course, the most important intervention in the period following 1918. For the first time in history, economic independence is being attained in the jurisdiction and in the life of the republic. However, this is not happening separately. There will be a common market, there will be common activity, there will be a common economic strategy, there will be a common coordination of state institutions in foreign affairs, and there will be a common defense. So, what are we in fact abolishing? This is how Mr. Pithart put it: There are enterprises where when he visits them he can stand up and say: I am standing on federal soil. But when he (?crosses the line) he says: Am I standing on Czech soil? Where I am now a premier? But all of this is on the territory of one republic. This is what we would like to abolish—that all of us will stand on soil that will be under the jurisdiction of the Slovak Republic Government and where organizations will be managed or controlled by the Slovak Republic Government.

The stances differ, of course. I believe that the reactions of some newspapers in the Czech Republic are premature. They are not fully familiar with the causes and with our reasoning, and they respond to this in an oversensitive and even incorrect way. (?Our feelings) are neither anti-Czech, nor is there an interest to break the federation.

[Goetzi] In this connection many people will ask how much this will cost us, because the economy is in a rather painful state at present and, moreover, there is quite a considerable interrelationship between republican and federal economies.

[Meciar] The interconnection between the economies is not being removed. We are unequivocally saying that we are abolishing centralism but not the integration processes. We are initiating these processes. If there is no administrator in charge of these processes, then they will be initiated by a natural economic interest and by those who will go into business. As for the cost of this, in the first stage we must allow for the fact that any kind of redistribution processes in the state budget will end. The republic will live from its own output. Whereas in the past we defined these redistribution processes as a leveling of incorrectly set prices, today this reasoning does not exist. [end recording]

At their session today the government members heard their prime minister's report on the talks in Trencianske Teplice. Their communique expresses on their behalf and on behalf of the coalition parties represented by them approval and support for the conclusion of the talks.

The government also discussed the work of the Slovak Republic People's Control Committee. Its chairman, Dr. Martin Hvozdik, submitted a 17-point timetable of the most important tasks. For example, the inspection of movable and immovable assets of the Communist Party of Slovakia should be concluded by 30 September. They will also check who and under what conditions the assets of people who left the republic during the previous regime were acquired. They will focus their attention also on excesses and abuse of power in granting material

advantages to former members of the government. The minister and the chairman of the Slovak Republic People's Control Committee promised to cooperate closely with the mass media. We will thus be able to bring you regular updates on the results of their inspections.

Ministry Experts on Uranium Processing

AU1408160090 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 10 Aug 90 p 4

[Interview with J. Halbrstat and V. Urbanek, economics specialists from the Ministry of Economy, by Martin Fuk, place and date not given: "Crude Oil: A Shock—But What About Uranium?"; first two paragraphs are SVOBODNE SLOVO introduction]

[Text] In the majority of our speculations about the energy situation, we arrive at the conclusion that nuclear technology is not a viable alternative for us to be able to meet all our future energy needs. In light of the existing problems with the supply of crude oil, and with respect to the information about the CSFR uranium production cuts, the question arises whether we are in for a uranium shock as well.

In order to obtain some basic information, I went to the Federal Ministry of Economy to see Engineers J. Halbrstat and V. Urbanek.

[Fuk] Can you answer the question?

[Answer] International agreements with the USSR on the construction of the VVER [Water-Moderated Water Cooled Power Reactor] nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia anticipate deliveries of nuclear fuel throughout the whole period of the power plants' lifetime; deliveries are secured by one-year contracts. Contracts to date have been met and contracts for 1992 are under preparation. Despite the program of production cuts, our uranium industry is capable of delivering the uranium needed for the production of nuclear fuel. We are not worried about the shortage of nuclear fuel for our power stations. However, as in the case of other products, the delivered fuel will be paid for in convertible currency; it is therefore not inconsequential to cover 38 percent of the uranium price by domestic production.

[Fuk] Will we have enough uranium for our power plants later on?

[Answer] Thus far our uranium exports have been higher than the amount needed for fuel for our nuclear power plants. During the program of production cuts in the uranium industry, the production of uranium will decline and, at the same time, with the introduction of new blocks being brought into operation, its consumption will grow. According to current assumptions, production and consumption should balance out between 1994 and 1995. Until that time, there will be an overproduction of uranium, the volume of which should cover the needs of the following five-year period up to 2000, during which the demand will be greater than the production. The solution to this problem is now being discussed. For example, immediate reduction in mining to the level corresponding to the current needs of the Czechoslovak power industry would have serious social consequences for the workers in the uranium industry and would apparently lead to the loss of the raw material in prematurely closed mines.

[Fuk] What will the situation be after 2000?

[Answer] The amount contained in the uranium deposits discovered in northern Bohemia are capable of meeting our needs for a number of decades. The problem here is not only technological, but also economic. If the uranium market price is lower than our production costs at that time, it will be necessary to reconsider whether it will be meaningful to cover all our uranium needs with our own uranium. Besides, our uranium needs for the period after 2000 are not clear yet, since it has not been decided yet whether more power plants will be built and how the fuel will be obtained for them.

[Fuk] Is it necessary to have the uranium processed abroad?

[Answer] Apart from the basic processing of uranium ore into the form of so-called chemical concentrate, no other processing of uranium is carried out in our country. When dealing with these problems, it is necessary to carefully consider how secure the previously accessible sources of fuel for the Soviet-type power stations are given the problems, mainly of an economic and ecological nature, that we would have if we introduced its production in our country.

VPN, SNS Meet To Discuss Language Law

AU1408123690 Bratislava VEREJNOST in Slovak 11 Aug 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Language Law"]

[Text] Bratislava—The representatives of the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement and the Slovak National Party [SNS] met yesterday. The main issue was the language law, but the discussion also touched on other problems. During the talks about the Slovak language, the VPN representatives stressed that the solution to this problem must be rational, acceptable to the entire Slovak population, and must not be contradictory to international obligations and existing standards. During the discussion, the VPN and SNS representatives presented their opinions on Slovakia's future and Slovakia's ways to prosperity.

Among other things, it became apparent that with respect to the constitutional arrangement of the country, both sides adopted differing standpoints. VPN representatives drew attention to the steps that had been prepared and taken so that Slovakia might enter European Institutions and obligations as a strong republic within the frameworks of a working federation.

The information was provided to us by the VPN Coordinating Committee press secretary.

Bartoncik Denounces 'Slander,' Defends Actions

AU1408144190

[Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 10 August on pages 1 and 3, under the headline "Replying to Slander, Conjecture, and Speculation," carries an 800-word report by Jan Kastanek on a news conference given by Dr. Josef Bartoncik, Czechoslovak People's Party (CSL) chairman, in Prague on 9 August. Immediately prior to the elections, Dr. Bartoncik had been accused of being a paid State Security collaborator. At the news conference he replied to journalists' questions and explained some of the political aspects of this "peculiar affair."

Bartoncik explained the official contacts he had with the communist secret police as a leading CSL regional secretary in Brno. The former State Security turned to him for information about the CSL's activities and about the churches. According to Bartoncik, materials had been collected about him which were intended "to convict him of espionage," but this charge was later reclassified as "damaging the interests of the republic abroad."

The CSL chairman also attempted to clarify the circumstances of his meeting with President Havel at Prague Castle. In view of the tense situation prior to the elections, he promised the president that "he would not aspire to a senior parliamentary or other state function and would continue to devote himself to leading the People's Party. There was absolutely no mention of his resignation from his party post or from the list of candidates for a seat in the Federal Assembly." In Bartoncik's opinion, such a campaign should not be unleashed in democratic societies without any evidence to back it up.

The CSL chairman was supported in this view by Jiri Cerny, CSL secretary general, who stated that it is "an attacked politician's duty to remain firm and to conduct a struggle not just on his own behalf, but on principle."

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 11 August on page 1, under the headline "A Statement on the Reports Carried in the Daily Press About the News Conference Given by Dr. J. Bartoncik, CSL Chairman," carries a 600-word statement issued on 10 August by Dr. Jiri Cerny, CSL secretary general, in which he severely criticizes the way the Czechoslovak press reported on the Bartoncik news conference.

According to Cerny: "I state with regret that despite the considerable effort made by CSL Chairman Dr. J. Bartoncik to provide the daily press with truthful information about the scandal surrounding his name, several newspapers did not only not convey this information to their readers, but—on the contrary—substantial issues were left out and, what is more, explicitly untrue and distorted reports were carried."

Cerny analyzes the reports carried in OBCANSKY DENIK, the Civic Forum daily, SVOBODNE SLOVO, and PRACE and explains what erroneous or distorted information is carried in them. Czechoslovak Television is also criticized for the misleading way in which it reported on the Bartoncik news conference.

In conclusion, Cerny demands that the individual dailies publish his statement and that they show an interest in the transcript from the news conference in the interest of "truthfully informing their readers."

GERMAN UNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *In order to provide information concerning German unification in one location for the benefit of our readers, material on that topic from the FRG, GDR, and other media is now being published in the German Unification Attachment to the West Europe DAILY REPORT.*

Defense Ministry Rejects Gulf 'Mercenaries' Rumor

LD1408110490 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0933 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Disarmament and Defense Ministry has rejected rumors that NVA [National People's Army] soldiers are being sent to the crisis region in the gulf following a request from Saudi Arabia. Colonel Uwe Hempel, press spokesman for the Disarmament and Defense Ministry, told the daily JUNGE WELT (today's edition) that there has been "definitely no" application from Saudi Arabia for the recruitment of NVA soldiers. According to Hempel the report was intended to create the impression "that we have been morally bankrupted and would just march into battle anywhere in this world like mercenaries." If the need arises, the action of NVA units is perhaps conceivable in the framework of the United Nations. "This decision, however, can only be taken by the government," Hempel said.

The newspaper BILD AM SONNTAG had reported that Saudi Arabia wants to recruit NVA soldiers that will not be transferred to the Bundeswehr.

Iraqi Annexation of Kuwait Called 'Null and Void'

LD1408134190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1250 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR Government considers the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq to be irreconcilable with the principles of international law, a statement published on Tuesday says. It rejects the annexation as "null and void."

In agreement with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the GDR calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops and the safeguarding of the territorial integrity and state sovereignty of Kuwait.

The GDR Government has taken the requisite steps to translate Security Council Resolution 661 in its sphere of responsibility, the statement continues. It supports all activities calculated to reestablish peace and security in the Gulf region.

"The government of the German Democratic Republic expects the Iraqi authorities to fully guarantee the safety of the citizens of the German Democratic Republic who are in Iraq and Kuwait and to enable them to return to their homeland immediately. The German Democratic Republic affirms that everything has to be done to prevent a further escalation of the situation in the region of the Persian Gulf."

'Incompatible' With International Law

LD1408183190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—Riyadh al-Azzawi, the Iraqi ambassador to the GDR, was handed a government statement today by Dr. Hans Misselwitz, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, in which the GDR rejects the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq as incompatible with the principles of international law. [passage omitted]

No CW's Reportedly Stored at Hohenleipisch

LD1408193890 Hamburg DPA in German 1803 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Leipzig (DPA)—No chemical weapons are stored at the Soviet military facility in Hohenleipisch in the Cottbus Bezirk in the GDR. This emerged today from the first inspection by Bundeswehr experts of Soviet units in the GDR. Speaking to journalists in Leipzig this evening, Frigate Captain Hans-Dieter Jopp, head of the inspection team of 11 officers, viewed the inspection as an important trust-building measure. The Bundeswehr experts were accompanied by a Foreign Ministry official.

The inspectors had unrestricted access to all technical and administrative areas of the military facility, as did four officers from the GDR National People's Army, Jopp said. The inspection was announced 24 hours in advance. No indications emerged that chemical weapons [CW's] are stored or have recently been stored in Hohenleipisch. Only conventional ammunition, not suited for use with chemical agents, is stored at the inspected site.

He said he assumes that speculation about the storage of Soviet chemical weapons in the GDR is now dispelled. [passage omitted]

Jopp announced that a second Soviet facility on GDR territory of their [the FRG's] own choice could be visited. However, within the framework of reciprocity, a Soviet Army inspection of the Bundeswehr is envisaged first. The time and place must also be agreed with the U.S. Government.

Colonel Boris Ivanov of the Soviet Armed Forces paid tribute to the visit as a great event with regard to the progress of the Geneva negotiations aimed at banning chemical weapons. He said that there is no Soviet unit stationed in the GDR which was designed for the use of chemical weapons. The Soviets' only chemical unit on GDR territory was in Chemnitz. It served only the ABC [atomic, biological and chemical] protection of their own troops and reconnaissance.

Stasi Involvement in Escapees Murders Investigated

LD1408162190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR State Prosecutor's Office is currently looking into press reports, according to which the former State Security had escapees murdered in the eighties. This was announced by the press spokesman of the General State Prosecutor's Office, Dr. Peter Przybilski, following an ADN enquiry. So far there is no information, however, indicating involvement by Stasi units. [passage omitted]

Thuringian Land SPD Chairman Expelled

LD1308203390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1942 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Excerpt] Erfurt (ADN)—The chairman of the Thuringian Land Association of the Social Democratic Party [SPD], Bernd Broesdorf, has been expelled from the party. The THUERINGER ALLGEMEINE reports in its Tuesday edition that the responsible Muehlhausen district [kreis] association of the SPD criticized the unsatisfactory clarification of Broesdorf's Stasi involvement. Broesdorf had admitted spying on a comrade for the state security during his time in the Army, 1973-74. This is alleged to have taken place with the agreement of the man concerned.

Broesdorf this evening announced his resignation as Thuringia's SPD leader; however, he says he intends to lodge an appeal against the expulsion.

In July, Broesdorf was called on by his People's Chamber group to resign his parliamentary mandate. He refused to do so or to resign as SPD land chairman. [passage omitted]

CDU East Leader Accused of Stasi Involvement

LD1508085290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0732 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Text] Hamburg (ADN)—Martin Kirchner, general secretary for the Eastern CDU [Christian Democratic Union], is alleged to have worked for at least 15 years as an "unofficial staff member" for the GDR's State Security Service. This is reported by the news magazine STERN in its latest issue. The magazine quotes three former Stasi officers, who seriously implicate Kirchner. Two of them claim to have been his controlling officers in the period 1978 to 1989.

In their sworn accounts Kirchner is alleged to have betrayed detailed internal matters relating to the GDR Evangelical Church and even in the final phase of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] regime to have reported on his meetings with Western CDU politicians, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Hessian Prime Minister Walter Wallmann. According to the accounts of the former Stasi officers, Kirchner was operationally the most significant unofficial staff member for the Thuringian Land Church, and one of the most important for the whole GDR.

His talks with FRG politicians had in particular involved strategic assessments for the period after Honecker. "Because of the explosive nature of this information," one of the former Stasi officers told STERN, "I immediately passed it on to my superior, Colonel Seidel, prepared a summary of the information with him, and sent that account by telex to the headquarters of the MfS [Ministry for State Security] in Berlin, Normanenstrasse."

For his information Kirchner is alleged to have received M300 [300 GDR marks] a month from the end of the 1970s. In 1986 these payments were increased initially to M1,000 and in 1989 to M1,500. This took place "with express reference to the quality of the information," STERN quotes one of the Stasi officers.

According to one of the former Stasi officers, the last secret meeting between him and Kirchner took place a few days after 9 November. Kirchner had said at the meeting that he could no longer cooperate with the State Security Service.

(The article was prereleased to ADN in edited form.)

East Berlin Unemployment Rate 4 Percent

AU1408165790 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Aug 90 p 1

["ND-Audersch"-signed report: "29,000 People in East Berlin Are Looking for Jobs"]

[Text] Berlin (ND-Audersch)—The latest unemployment figures for East Berlin show an increase of more than 12,400 unemployed persons in July. At present, 28,790 Berliners are registered as unemployed. Compared with the number of employees, the unemployment rate amounts to four percent, while altogether an unemployment rate of more than three percent is recorded in the GDR. Young people and employees of industrial and commercial institutions are increasingly affected. This was stated yesterday by Werner Wollschlaeger, director of the Berlin Labor Office II. More than half of the unemployed—53 percent—are women.

Compared with that, there are currently 2,525 vacancies, above all in the fields of market analysis, consumer research, and personnel and legal matters. Jobs for masons, painters, postmen, upholsterers, and cleaners are also offered again.

Farmers, Forestry Workers Demonstrate at Reichstag

LD1408144890 East Berlin Deutschlandsender Network in German 1400 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Some 2000 employes in the GDR agriculture and forestry today demonstrated outside the Reichstag building in West Berlin for wage increases and the preservation of their jobs. [passage omitted] It was pointed out that many enterprises are facing bankruptcy. In connection with this the demonstrators called for the resignation of Agriculture Minister Pollack. [passage omitted]

Defense Official on Security, Warsaw Pact

AU1408170590 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 11 Aug 90 p 5

[Interview with Lieutenant General Antal Annus, administrative state secretary at the Defense Ministry, by Peter Lovasz; place and date not given: "The Current Warsaw Pact System Is Useless"; first paragraph is NEPSZAVA introduction]

[Text] The news is not new: Parliament authorized the government to start negotiations on Hungary's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact. In practice, Hungary no longer participates in the Warsaw Pact military cooperation. Besides, representatives of other member states—even Soviet representatives—claim that the Warsaw Pact should be reorganized into a political organization. In many respects, this creates a new situation in Europe. In Hungary's case, a withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact requires the formulation of a new security policy and, connected with this, we will also have to find an answer to the following question: What is needed for establishing the economic foundations of such a new security policy and for guaranteeing the financial support of defense?

[Lovasz] What is your view on Hungary's present security situation? What possible threats should the government take into consideration?

[Annus] Analyzing the current world situation—including the current situation in Europe—I can declare with a clear conscience that, at present, nobody and nothing threaten Hungary's security from a military viewpoint. The prospects are also positive because we are witnessing the emergence of a security system in Europe as a result of international cooperation—mainly all-European cooperation. This is a security system that could provide guarantees for the security of all the countries, including Hungary, perhaps as early as within one or two years. The basic element of this system is that it relies on political, rather than military, means to guarantee this security.

In addition, within this all-European security system, we try to strengthen our regional—and especially bilateral—relations. We want to stipulate the conditions and framework of cooperation in accordance with the demands of good-neighborliness. I refer here to agreements which establish the foundations of this cooperation in every area, and which deepen this cooperation; military cooperation will naturally play a role in this, too.

However, we also need a well-trained defense force to guarantee our security. Military force is last in this store of security and security policy means, because the use of military force can only be a last resort. However, we must consider the realities: Even if no danger is currently threatening us, we cannot exclude such a possibility in the future. The pace of change in our area is extremely high. Extremists and dictatorial regimes might emerge and try to solve their economic or national minority problems through the use of military force. We need the Army to avoid such a thing, and we also need an adequate defense adjusted to Hungary's financial capabilities.

[Lovasz] The Warsaw Pact no longer functions, and the aforementioned security system has not yet emerged. When will the withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact become really topical?

[Annus] It is impossible to give a precise time. All the member countries are now aware that it is impossible to maintain the Warsaw Pact in the form of an aggressive military organization. However, it is still worth maintaining some kind of cooperation among these countries in the form of a political consultative body. Furthermore, precisely on the basis of our new security policy principles, Hungary could consider participating in a renewed and reorganized body worthwhile, as long as our interests demand this.

[Lovasz] How much will the financial foundation of this new military doctrine cost our country?

[Annus] We do not yet have exact data on this. At the moment, the staff of our Army is too large and we have too many weapons. The problem is that most of our weapons have become obsolete and worn out, and a considerable percentage of this arsenal is offensive in nature. We must replace these weapons with modern defensive ones. Units must be relocated to new bases, and military personnel must also be retrained for new tasks. All in all, we must set up a new Army, because the current situation does not call for offensive military organization.

Certainly, this will cost a lot of money. However, the reorganization of our Army will also have its benefits. A nonoffensive army does not establish mobile storages, hospitals, petrol stations, and mobile lines of supply. An army preparing for defense relies on the possibility of making use of available civilian establishments, which can lead to considerable savings. In addition, we must also include the extent of possible threat in planning our expenses. We know that the emergence of a threat can be expected only in special circumstances.

[Lovasz] However, it is still questionable whether the Hungarian economy will be able to supply our Army with the necessary modern means; we obviously cannot set up our own military industry to fully supply our needs.

[Annus] We can find an answer to economic questions only by thinking as economists. In other words, if we need something, we will try to purchase the best possible quality for the lowest possible price. Therefore, the MiG-29 might not be the only true aircraft for us. This also applies to all the weapons of the Hungarian Army.

[Lovasz] What was the percentage of domestic products and that of imported products in the supply of the Hungarian Army?

[Annus] The defense budget has decreased perceptibly in recent years, and the proportions have also changed. In 1988, the Army received imported weapons worth 10 billion forints and Hungarian weapons worth 3 billion forints. In 1990, the Hungarian Army will purchase foreign military products worth 3 billion forints and domestic products worth 1 billion forints. (These figures do not include expenses on Army uniforms, wages, and food.) I must add that the Hungarian military industry production—worth 20 billion forints a few years ago—has been reduced to half that figure in 1990.

[Lovasz] What about the still existing surplus that the Hungarian Army will not purchase from our military industry?

[Annus] The Warsaw Pact member countries will purchase as many Hungarian military products as we import from them; in other words, products worth 3 billion forints. The rest will be unsold stock for the time being.

[Lovasz] Can Hungary sell weapons freely on the international market?

[Annus] Yes, provided we observe the agreements that regulate international arms trade. However, our offer is not very competitive.

[Lovasz] How do you foresee the development of military technology in Hungary?

[Annus] The interest of Hungarian enterprises will be decisive, because, in this respect, our military industry is not different from our civilian production. The Defense Ministry will purchase goods from the best manufacturers.

[Lovasz] How can privatization affect the Hungarian military industry?

[Annus] There are no exclusively military enterprises in Hungary. Our civilian enterprises also have units capable of manufacturing for military purposes. Because enterprises manufacturing military products also work more efficiently if they are privately owned, I do not see any obstacle in privatizing these enterprises.

Military Intelligence Chief on Activities

AU1408123990 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Aug 90 pp 1, 5

[Report on interview with Major General Janos Kovacs, head of military intelligence, by Peter Vajda; place and date not given: "We Know Much About Our Neighbors as They Know About Us"]

[Excerpts] The building where we are talking is not that of the Hungarian Defense Ministry or the Headquarters of the Hungarian Army. This is one of the military barracks in Budapest with no identification sign on it. Janos Kovacs succeeded Ferenc Szucs in the position of head of military intelligence. [passage omitted]

[Vajda] What kind of activity did you carry out in the intelligence department of the general staff? What information did you supply and what conclusions did you draw from the available data?

[Kovacs] This activity meant that we had to evaluate other countries' Armed Forces—their size and deployment—as well as their potential threat against us under the prevailing balance of forces.

[Vajda] You mentioned balance of forces: What picture did you have at the time about the international military balance of forces and the components of this balance?

[Kovacs] This was a special situation. On the level of our military alliance, we knew more about the other side's forces than our own. We had only relative and indirect knowledge about our forces. In this activity, when one has public documents and also secret information at one's disposal, one has the opportunity to create a real picture. I also became convinced in a short time that everything our propaganda said about NATO and all the exercises presupposed about this military bloc had no substantial basis. [passage omitted]

[Vajda] You drew the conclusions from the material to which you had access. Did those who received your reports draw the same conclusions?

[Kovacs] We always supplied real data, nothing else. As for our leadership—the people who received our reports—they were between two fires. On the one hand, they had our real reports; on the other hand, there was the coalition pressure which, among other things, aimed at making Hungary order new arms because, in the alliance's view, the other side forced us to do so. In this situation, the Hungarian military leadership tried to prevent exaggerated military expenditures. I deliberately used the word "tried" because they did not always succeed. [passage omitted]

[Vajda] Romania is our neighbor and its Army played a big role in the changes in this country. Did you foresee anything of what was in the making there and of the role of the Army there?

[Kovacs] While we were very attentive in one area, we did not know what was going on in the other area. We must try and collect advanced information about our neighboring countries. If there is a danger, we must report it; if there is no danger, we can draw the conclusion that we need to allocate less money for defense. In other words, the concept of military intelligence is currently undergoing a radical change: National interests and the national military doctrine clearly become the determining factors. This does not mean of course that we start drawing another enemy image.

[Vajda] In view of this new approach, will our neighbors become more important for military intelligence?

[Kovacs] We must have at least as much information about our neighbors as they have about us. We must

always be able to find out if there is any difference between the declared military policy and the real processes.

[Vajda] In the case of some neighboring countries, neither forecasting nor advanced warning are easy tasks.

[Kovacs] This is so, indeed, because we are in a transitional situation now. A series of social and national minority problems have accumulated (think of all the consequences of the Trianon Peace Treaty, consequences still affecting the countries in question), and the Armies generally play a major role. If the emergence of the Army in any neighboring country leads to the advance of extremist forces, this could also threaten Hungary's security....

[Vajda] In conclusion, how did your staff judge the change in the Hungarian regime?

[Kovacs] The rational national awareness and healthy national pride which were always in demand among the Hungarian officers came to the fore. In addition, our possibility to see the world here, at the military attache offices, and the international supervisory committees has always been better than in other military institutions. Therefore, we do not find it difficult to adjust to the realities; both emotionally and consciously, we want to serve the Hungarian national interests with our own means and abilities. [passage omitted]

Update on Soviet-Hungarian Border Restrictions

Travel Allowed With Permit

LD1408174890 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] A competent official from the Hungarian border guard confirmed that border-zone traffic on the Hungarian-Soviet border is possible only in exceptional cases—on production of a letter of invitation or a telegram. The invitations must be shown to the Hungarian border guard, and are then forwarded to the Soviet authorities. The Hungarians can visit their friends and relatives living on the other side of the border only after permission is given. Because traffic has dropped in the wake of the unilateral Soviet restrictions, the border-zone crossing permits may be used only at Tiszabecs and Barabas in the future .

Soviets Suspend Traffic

LD1408215990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Moscow has unilaterally suspended the agreement on border zone traffic between the USSR and Hungary. Agnes Papp asked Foreign Ministry spokesman Janos Hermann about this.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Papp] I believe that this is an unacceptable step in international diplomacy.

[Hermann] Well, in a certain sense one could agree with you. I think that this sort of thing only happens rarely. We are, in every event, making efforts to examine this question within the framework of a bilateral consulation. I must also say that we have been constantly proposing to the Soviet side that we should review questions connected with border zone traffic in the framework of bilateral negotiations. I would also like to say that we are ready to talk about this in the future, too.

[Papp] What steps have the Hungarian authorities—the Hungarian Foreign Ministry—taken?

[Hermann] I would like to definitely emphasize that we have an interest in the continuation of border zone traffic; we have an interest in the communities living along the border being able to keep in contact with each other without impediment. [end recording]

USSR, Hungary Prepare for Free Trade System

AU1408110690 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Aug 90 pp 1, 5

["G.Zs."-signed article: "Hungarian-Soviet Price List—100 Rubles = 92 Dollars"]

[Text] It seems that both Hungarian and Soviet experts have some reservations about the free trade system to be introduced in 1991, using dollar accounts.

An agreement has been reached precisely for this reason. In order to avoid problems, both countries have to compile a list of products by September, stating which products they would require and what they would have to offer in return. In actual fact, the two parties are thus putting down on paper what goods they will be buying from each other in future. Both governments guarantee that they will automatically authorize the delivery of the items listed, in the quantities that have been agreed upon.

The Ministry of International Economic Relations is already working on the list featuring products we wish to purchase and the quantities we require. According to preliminary estimates, we wish to purchase 820,000 tonnes of coal, 6,480,000 tonnes of mineral oil, 11 billion kilowatt hours of electric power, 1 million cubic meters of industrial wood, 115,000 tonnes of cellulose, 185,000 tonnes of artificial fertilizer, 250,000 tonnes of crude iron, 60,000 tonnes of ethylene, as well as 40,000 cars.

Following the MTI news, we asked Laszlo Timar, head of the department in question at the Ministry of International Economic Relations:

[NEPSZABADSAG] Once again you have put together a list of products. How does this fit in with free trade?

[Timar] The list is not compulsory, whereas quotas were. In other words, these products do not have to be bought. The list simply means that, insofar as companies have

agreed among themselves on prices and other conditions, the two states will not prevent the export of goods mentioned in the list; they will issue the necessary export and import authorizations.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Why is it that we are largely offering the same products that we also delivered in the past?

[Timar] Why should we not be offering the same things? It is in our interest to sell these goods. The products listed by MTI only include the products that Hungary intends to purchase. At the end of August we will receive information about the goods the Soviet Union wishes to import, and, given that the client is the most important party, that list will be the determining one. Furthermore, these lists probably only cover approximately half the products that actually will be bought and sold, because they only include goods that fall under the authority of governments. Within a few years' time, when it is no longer necessary to coordinate them with Gosplan, these lists too will become superfluous.

[NEPSZABADSAG] What will happen to the export surplus accumulated by Hungary throughout last year, a surplus that may grow this year?

[Timar] In March this year we reached an agreement: Hungary's credit balance of R792 million at the end of last year will be adjusted according to the situation on December 31, and the banks of the two countries will put Hungary's credit balance in dollars on a separate bill that we can draw from to make purchases. This will constitute a good buffer for our energy imports until Hungarian companies sign their export treaties. According to that agreement, 100 rubles equal 92 dollars.

First EEC Ambassador in Budapest Interviewed

AU1408124090 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Aug 90 pp 1, 3

[Report on interview with EEC Ambassador Hans Beck by Zoltan Laczik in Budapest; date not given: "I Ask the Hungarians for Patience"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Laczik] You have been closely following the changes in Eastern Europe. How did the EEC handle this rapid change?

[Beck] We welcomed these changes as a happy event. I can also say, on behalf of my colleagues, that a dream has come true with the process of democratization and the collapse of the iron curtain. The conditions of a uniform Europe have emerged. Naturally, the pace of these changes has taken us by surprise; nobody counted on such speed. However, I think the EEC reacted quickly enough. [passage omitted]

[Laczik] What do you regard as your major task in your new position in Budapest?

[Beck] I would describe my tasks as consisting of three parts. First: Supporting Hungary in modernizing its economy. Second: Facilitating Hungary's joining the EEC. Third: Providing information. I would like this house to be open to the press and the public. Past experience shows that there is great demand for information. Among other things, we will set up a library here for this purpose. [passage omitted]

[Laczik] It is almost needless to remind you that Budapest aspires for full membership in the EEC. Several dates have been mentioned in connection with this recently, including dates that even Austria, which is more developed than Hungary, is unable to achieve. In your view, what would be a viable date for Hungary's joining the EEC?

[Beck] We are of course aware of Hungary's desire. Let me answer this with a British saying: First things first. In other words, let us work on drawing a partnership contract first, then let us fill this contract with contents. Once we achieve this, we will see what the next phase could be.

I ask for your understanding. The EEC has come to a decisive phase in its current development, to the implementation of a political, economic, and financial union. The creation of a uniform internal market requires great efforts. I think one who wants to join also wants to join a well-built organization. Let us talk about the next steps after 1992! All the more so because, although the process of democratization in Eastern Europe goes toward European unity, who can now tell what Europe will look like in a few years? In addition to understanding, I also ask for patience. However, I would like to add that we do not want a centralized Europe, but we prefer to have a combination of unity and variety in Europe.

Analysis of Current Domestic Inflation Rates

AU1408123390 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Aug 90 p 6

["F.G."-signed article: "Inflation Has Slowed Down".]

[Text] During the first four months of 1990, so many prices rose to such an extent that, in actual fact, we already overstepped the annual estimate of a 19.5-20 percent price increase within that period. Therefore, the next question was not whether the estimated price increase would be tenable or not, but whether the price increase rates of the following months would indicate an inflation rate that was spiraling upwards fast. Also, whether previous observations would prove true—namely, that after large official price increases at the beginning of the year, the inflation rate would slacken during the rest of 1990. In any case, the developments of May, and particularly of June, are encouraging....

Between December 1989 and June 1990, if one follows the developments, price levels rose by approximately 20-22 percent; in more detail, the price increase rates measured the previous month totaled 7.7 percent in January, 5.3 percent in February, 2.7 percent in March and 2.5 percent in April. In other words, even after the

wave of price increases at the beginning of the year, the level proved alarmingly high at the beginning of spring. (An annual consumer price index of 20 percent or below can technically be achieved if the average monthly rate of price increases does not surpass 1.5 percent.) Therefore, in comparison, the 0.8 percent price increase for the month of May—and especially the mere 0.4 percent increase in June after that—definitely point towards a slackening in inflation.

Of course, in the summer, seasonal food products—vegetables and fruit—become cheaper and cheaper as the high season approaches, and they only become more expensive as the season passes. Naturally, this influences the relatively favorable rates of May and June. (As far as seasonal food products are concerned, if we compare the price levels of June 1990 to those of June 1989, we can still see that levels are 25-26 percent higher this year, as with all other consumer goods.) If we disregard seasonal influences, the price increase rate of this month averages one percent (which corresponds to a 14 percent rate spread over the whole year).

However, the new official price increases announced for July once again push price levels up, and, according to the Central Statistical Office, price levels already surpassed 1989 levels by 26 percent in June. Despite this, as long as smaller firms and markets do not cause more than a one to 1.5 percent monthly increase in the inflation rate in the future— they increase their prices week by week,—then we can hope for the annual consumer price index to remain at, or perhaps somewhat below, the 30 percent rate predicted in previous estimates. Naturally, as we stated in the introduction, this means that the estimated price increase is in no way tenable....

Spokesman Counters Romanian Attack on Jeszensky

LD1408211290 Budapest MTI in English 1918 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI)—The interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky broadcast by Radio Free Europe on August 8 gave rise to "a shock and serious anxiety" in Bucharest, Ambassador Traian Chebeleu, spokesman for the Romanian Foreign Ministry, has stated recently. On the request of Radio Bucharest-Romania, he also commented on Jeszenszky's words with a sharp, accusatory rhetoric.

In his reply, Janos Hermann, spokesman for the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, pointed out, "To begin with, I would like to emphasize that Geza Jeszenszky spoke about the relationship between Romania and Hungarian [as received] not in general terms, but he gave concrete answers to concrete questions. He did not mean to insult anybody, and I am also of the opinion that no insulting remark was heard in relation to Romania.

"As far as the Hungarian foreign minister's personal relationship to Romania is concerned, Geza Jeszenszky has always been a friend of the Romanian people. He is one of the Hungarian professionals who signed a statement in January 1988 pledging solidarity for the persecuted Brasov protestors. He treated the difficult history of the Romanian people with sympathizing appreciation in both his writings and university lectures. Jeszenszky was among those who drafted and signed the June 1989 declaration in which the Hungarian Democratic Forum and prominent Romanian emigrants spoke out against the dictatorial regime, expressed the view that the character of the borders has to be changed and not the borders themselves, and called for the political and cultural autonomy of Romania's national minorities to be restored, including the Hungarian University in Cluj. This declaration was also joined by several noted Romanian and Hungarian personalities.

"Despite the Romanian protest, the Hungarian foreign minister believes that Romania is a multinational country, in the same way as Hungary, which is shaping its policy accordingly."

"The Romanian spokesman also referred to alleged Hungarian demands for 'extra' rights to the Hungarian minority when urging the establishment of a university supplying courses in the Hungarian language. There are certain European norms of handling minority issues, and these norms were lately confirmed by the participants in the Copenhagen conference on the human dimensions of European cooperation. However, it was not stipulated there that it is inconceivable to expect a state to set up schools teaching in the minority languages as well. Incidentally, such schools, universities included, operate in every state inhabited by major ethnic groups, such as Finland, Spain, Belgium, Canada or Yugoslavia (Kosovo).

"The Hungarian foreign minister made it clear in the interview that Hungary has no intention of isolating Romania. On the contrary, it is interested in its southeastern neighbour being an open, flourishing country. Events over the recent months have proven that the danger of Romania's isolation also involves growing activity by extremist forces which want to torpedo democratic renewal in Romania and the conciliation of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples. By clearly dissociating itself from all these forces, the Romanian Government could disperse internal or external doubts connected with its policy."

Finally, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry spokesman answered MTI's question as to the Budapest's "message" to Bucharest. He said, "Hungary strives to create correct partnership and good-neighbourly relations with Romania out of the conviction that this would be in the best interests of the two peoples. Also, priority importance is attached to the common interest that links of a novel type come about between the two countries through the conciliation of our peoples, on the basis of mutual respect. Hungary does not consider this viable without the guaranteeing of the Romanian Hungarians' individual and collective rights, and the establishment of the related system of institutions.

"It is to be remembered that the two Foreign Ministries discussed several proposals at their conference in late July. Unfortunately, the Romanian took a rejective stand on questions of crucial importance. Nevertheless, we are confident that calm negotiations will bring us closer to the settlement of problems," Janos Hermann, spokesman for the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, said in conclusion.

Visa Obligations Ended for Switzerland, Others

LD1408165590 Budapest MTI in English 1437 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI)—The visa obligation between Hungary on the one hand and Switzerland and Liechtenstein on the other will be abolished on August 22, a spokesman of the Consular Department of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry told MTI.

Jozsef Hargitai said that the Hungarian citizens travelling to Switzerland as visitors, tourists or official delegates for a period of less than three months would not need any visa. Those who are to be employed in Switzerland still need a visa.

The visa obligation between Hungary and Iceland will also be abolished on August 24.

Investigation of Former Workers' Militia Leaders

LD1408181690 Budapest MTI in English 1623 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI)—On the order of the chief public prosecutor, the National Police Headquarters conducted investigations into suspected cases of corruption by ex-leaders of the Workers' Militia, it was announced at the Ministry of the Interior.

It was established that several people benefitted unjustly from the construction of the Workers' Militia residential state at Kesmarki Street in Budapest's 20th district through the impermissible use of state funds. By ensuring a flat to their friends and other people in leading positions on illegally advantageous terms, the Workers' Militia leaders caused a damage of 1,300,000 forints. The chairman of the local district council was also implicated in the case.

The police proposed to initiate court proceedings on charges of fraud against Sandor Borbely, former national commander of the Workers' Militia, Gyula Barta, former deputy commander, Istvan Nagy and Peter Varadi, former heads of department, and Dr Gyorgy Bolcsei, former chairman of the district council.

Investigations are continuing into other abuses by former Workers' Militia leaders.

Young Democrats Discuss Election Campaign

LD1208145790 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 12 Aug 90

[Text] Budapest, August 12 (MTI)—The Federation of Young Democrats (FYD) [FIDESZ] seeks to win over 10 per cent of the votes in the local elections next autumn, national campaign manager Tamas Deutsch told an MTI correspondent in Szeged where more than 150 campaign strategists of the federation held a consultation this weekend.

Besides the high professional and political qualification of its candidates, the FYD tries to take advantage of the fact that many people can make a favourable emotional approach to the party, Deutsch said. The campaign manager added that the popularity of the FYD parliamentary group might be another significant factor.

The FYD is holding talks on electoral cooperation with the Alliance of Free Democrats but is not yet prepared to cooperate with the Hungarian Socialist Party, which, mainly on local level, follows the traditions of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the campaign manager said.

Deutsch stressed that the FYD would take a resolute stand against all manifestations that may make the cmpaign unfair.

Commentary on Iraqi Blockade's Economic Impact

AU1308173590 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 9 Aug 90 p 1

[Krzysztof Leski commentary: "The Trouble With the Blockade"]

[Text] The Polish Foreign Ministry is undoubtedly looking for ways of lessening the severity of the losses that the Polish economy is in danger of sustaining as a result of the blockade of Iraq announced by the United Nations, but it has not revealed the possible courses that it is exploring.

It would appear that one possibility is that of taking advantage of Article No. 50 of the UN Charter. It states that countries which find themselves in a particularly difficult economic situation can be exempted from collective sanctions in the event of such sanctions being approved. The decision rests with the UN Security Council, but it would take time for such a decision to be made.

Poland could, at the same time, ask the richest advocates of the blockade of Iraq, especially the United States and the FRG, to compensate it for some of the losses.

There is still the question of whether the losses sustained by Polish enterprises will be covered and if so by whom. They could file suit for compensation from the government, because it will be the government that will instruct the enterprises to withdraw from the contracts. However, a court could decide that a "state of overriding interest" had arisen—that is, a condition similar to that when a natural catastrophe occurs—and reject the claim for damages.

Elsewhere in the world, firms that invest in unstable regions usually insure themselves against both political and natural disasters. However, it seems unlikely that Polish state firms, which primarily concluded contracts on the basis of Polish-Iraqi intergovernmental agreements, should have thought of such insurance.

Convoy Receives Permission To Leave Iraq

LD1408111890 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] [Announcer] Since the beginning of the conflict in the Near East we have been reporting on the fate of Poles in that region. Krystyna Koziol is in permanent contact with the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

[Koziol] The consular department of the [foreign] ministry has handed us some good news. At 0900 Polish time—1000 Baghdad time [0700 GMT]—a convoy of buses was supposed to have left Baghdad for Kuwait to pick up Polish citizens there. At this time there is still no confirmation that it has left. Yesterday evening Iraq finally agreed to let the convoy leave. The convoy is made up of 10 buses rented by the Polish Embassy from local transportation firms and three Polish minibuses. Those vehicles can bring about 500 Poles, including 150 women and children, out of Kuwait. The distance between Baghdad and Kuwait is more than 600 km, and thus, if there are no unforeseen circumstances, the Poles will be evacuated from Kuwait via Baghdad to Amman within three days. From there, their speediest possible return to Poland will be organized.

Due to unfounded rumors that Polish diplomats want to leave Kuwait as quickly as possible, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has authorized me to give assurances that for as long as possible, our embassy in Kuwait will take care of Polish citizens and that our diplomats want to be the last to leave Kuwait. One more piece of news: The 13 employees of the Krakow Naftobudowa, who were working in Iraq and who have been in Amman since yesterday, will be in Larnaca, Cyprus, this evening, and will leave for Poland tomorrow [15 August].

13 Poles Arrive in Warsaw

LD1508111690 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Text] A few minutes after 1100 [0900 GMT] a scheduled LOT flight with 13 Poles aboard, employees of Naftobudowa, returned to Poland from Kuwait and landed at Warsaw's Okecie Airport

Deputy Prime Minister Receives Iraq Ambassador

LD1408194590 Warsaw PAP in English 1825 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 14—Vice-Premier Jan Janowski today received Iraqi Ambassador Muhammad al-Habubi who presented the text of Iraqi president's proposals of August 12 on solving the Iraq-Kuwait conflict.

Vice Premier Janowski stated that in its foreign policy Poland follows the principle of non-use of force in international relations and respect to the sovereignty of other states. He also informed the ambassador about the decisions of the government made on August 13 and concerning the implementation by poland of the U.N. Security Council's resolution no. 661.

Iraqi Envoy Denies Hostage Claims

LD1408203990 Warsaw PAP in English 1957 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 14—"Every Pole who wishes to return from Iraq to Poland will be able to do this without any obstacles," stated Iraq's Ambassador to Poland Muhammad F.H. al-Habubi [name as received] addressing a press conference here today.

He added that the Iraqi Government expressed full readiness to extend all facilitations and assistance to all Poles wishing to leave Iraq. The ambassador also said that from what he knows many Poles do not intend to return to their country because they feel safe. Those who

want to will experience no difficulty in receiving the necessary exit visas from Iraq, according to the ambassador.

Asked whether the Iraqi Government was ready to grant similar guarantees to the citizens of other countries, Ambassador al-Habubi stated that all foreigners could leave Kuwait. He rejected opinions that citizens of Western states were treated as hostages in Iraq.

The Iraqi ambassador told the newsmen that during his talks with Vice Premier Jan Janowski he acquainted himself with the decisions of the Polish Government concerning the freeze of trade with Iraq in the wake of the introduction of the Security Council resolution. He added that the United States wanted to use the resolution to apply a full blockade of Iraq although the resolution mentions only an embargo.

Speaking about the current situation in the region, Ambassador al-Habubi stressed that Iraq did not intend to start war with Saudi Arabia, provided the latter does not act against Iraq. The government in Baghdad has already offered appropriate guarantees in this respect but "war drums are becoming increasingly loud" in the Gulf region, in the ambassador's opinion. The Iraqi representative added that Iraq was a peace loving country as it knew what war means but that if it were forced to engage in it, it was ready to do so and fend off any aggression.

Cooperation With United Germany Viewed

LD1408220690 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 14—Work is in progress to define conditions of Poland's economic cooperation with united Germany.

A dozen or so important questions remain to be solved. Poland signed over 100 government agreements with the GDR. Several of them are no longer topical (for instance, on the common work of youth from both countries). A decision has to be made on whether about 20 documents are to be still binding or whether they are to be rejected. The problems of settling payments for transport and transit services, questions connected with employment of Polish workers in the present GDR and improvement of conditions of customs clearance remain open.

Talks are getting complicated on the procedure of regulating the trade balance which showed a deficit on Poland side of 89 million roubles in the period between the end of June and beginning of August, 1990.

The Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations thinks that the pace of talks preparing Poland and the GDR for switching over to fully settle accounts in hard currencies is unsatisfactory. However, the Polish side hopes that when the summer season ends, they will be accelerated. Polish and GDR deputy foreign trade minsters are to meet in September 1990. Vice-Premier Balcerowicz will hold economic talks in Bonn in October 1990.

It seems that Poland's position during negotiations on economic questions with representatives of both German states is better than the one that other East European countries have vis-a-vis the two German states. This is determined by complementary character of the economies, the volume of the outlet, the need to do transit services and more advanced economic changes in Poland.

However, the German side has not yet given a decisive answer to the Polish government's memorandum on economic results of the unification of Germany. The Polish stand boils down to three points: unification cannot take place at the expense of Poland's interests stemming from the hitherto level of cooperation and treaty links, the Odra-Nysa border should unite rather than divide partners and one should recognize the succession of hitherto agreements between Poland and the GDR.

Walesa Calls for Earlier, Free Elections

AU1308175190 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Aug 90 p 1

[Statement issued by Lech Walesa; place and date not given]

[Text] The revival and increasing frequency of statements on the need to accelerate the presidential and parliamentary elections is compelling parties and political groups to make their stances known.

The present political setup has no social backing. There is a need to hold earlier parliamentary and presidential elections as soon as possible. These must be democratic elections, permitting participation by all political groups. May these elections be genuinely free.

I believe and always have believed that Poland needs a president with broad powers— one chosen in a general election, one capable of mobilizing social energy together with the parliament and, should internal political disputes make rapid political decisions impossible, one possessing the courage to use his powers. That does not automatically mean a clash with the powers of the government, which decides upon and is responsible for current state affairs.

The parliamentary and presidential campaign ahead of us will paint a picture of a new Poland in the eyes of international public opinion. It may establish a pattern and style of Polish political life that will last for a long time. We must not waste this. And yet the election campaign that is now starting already contains sharp statements by individual parties and politicians. It is time to end personal attacks. It is not people we are interested in, but programs that will bring Poland closer to democracy. Let us fight with arguments, not invectives.

For the sake of the democratic Poland of tomorrow, an accord between all forces to preserve mutual tolerance and political culture should be concluded on the

threshold of this campaign. Therefore I appeal for a dignified shape to this first free election campaign after so many years.

Walesa Addresses Gdansk Solidarity Anniversary

LD1408205590 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Gdansk, Aug 14—On the 10th anniversary of the outbreak of the strike which gave rise to the Solidarity movement and the transformations in Poland, Solidarity Trade Union leader Lech Walesa granted an interview fo the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, stating in part:

"Ten years ago, precisely here, in Gdansk, in the Gdansk shipyard, a historic strike began which became the beginning of the end of the old era. A system was moving away which did not keep pace with the world, with civilizational development. We were finally able to overcome this inhuman system. What remained was filling in the emptiness left behind by it with other contents.

This was not easy. They tried to stop us through martial law, tanks, prisons, dismissals, but this victorious August impulse opened possibilities for transformations which we are witnessing and experiencing today not only in Poland but other East European countries as well.

"In these ten years we, despite everything, did a lot. I am not satisfied, nonetheless, and still rebellious because many things are going too slow," Walesa said.

"The Sejm, the national assembly, government, bills—this is a lot. We have not however worked out ways of reviving the spirit of 1980 which was stifled by martial law and the people in power then. And that is why we need to work out mechanisms of including broad masses into what we are doing now. If we do not achieve this, the elite itself will not be capable of building a good, new system of democracy in Poland. We have Poland, our Poland, but let us make it such that everyone feels responsible for it."

Further on Commemoration

LD1408224190 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2055 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Interview with Lech Walesa by unidentified Gdansk TV reporter "on the 10th anniversary of the beginning of strikes at Gdansk shipyard"; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Ten years ago, sir, you leaped over the fence. It so happened that this was a leap into history. It so happened that this was the beginning of the end of a whole epoch in Poland and Central Europe. How do you view this leap after 10 years, with the perspective which you, sir, and we, have all acquired?

[Walesa] Yes, it really was an historic leap, and it looked like something would happen from the beginning. Today I discover in GAZETA GDANSKA that one of the security police who was watching me interprets this event almost as I do. So, from the beginning, we had exceptional luck, luck because, on the other hand, there was considerable chaos.

If I were to look at what is taking place after 10 years, then I would have to say that I am not satisfied with these 10 years. It is a fact that we have defeated an inhumane system, but it is also a fact that we were not quick enough, of course for various reasons, in filling this new system with new meaning. This must be done as quickly as possible, as 10 years have already passed. Ten years, of course, not lost because of us, not through me, only by the communist side. This must be made up for. We should make up for this, and I hope that we will make up for it; to fill, that means to fill this victory with meaning.

[Reporter] The 1980 strike was an expression of protest, of rebellion, but this rebellion may also be observed in your current political activity, sir. Lech, have you changed over the years?

[Walesa] Perhaps more than anyone else, I remember (?what I promised) and what I was fighting for. It may be devided into two main points: first, to escape from this system; second, to build a new system. We succeeded in the first; the second is going badly for us, and that is why I am not satisified, and that is why I am continuously rebellious, because it is both too slow and too little—maybe too slow—it is variously assessed.

It is too slow from the perspective of the lower social strata. We are too slow in changing at the place precisely where life is. Above all laws, sejms, governments—there is lots of work there. However, we have not worked up to making up that drive which existed in 1980, and which was extinguished by martial law and by people belonging to those authorities. We did not manage to achieve this. That is why we need acceleration, but we need acceleration while taking into account the lower social strata.

[Reporter] Precisely, sir. Do you also feel this energy, this energy from August 1980, for achieving both big and great things within yourself?

[Walesa] Of course, I feel it, but we must—returning to this once again—we must work up to a mechanism for including the broad masses. We must. But how can we do this? Some do not identify with Solidarity; others do not identify with other people. Maybe 100 parties, maybe different organizations, but the main goal should be that everyone would find something for himself, which would enable him to work for the benefit of Poland, which would enable him to join in and not to get out of it by saying that it cannot happen; that this is not what he was after. So, it is vital to look for possibilities for the broad masses of society to join in. If we do not find this, then the elite on its own will not make a good system.

[Reporter] How can this be achieved?

[Walesa] Of course, there must be more said about it. There must be encouragement by means of elections. An approach must be made to social groups. We have to say: Do not complain, brother or sister; if you did not enter into the self-government elections, do not complain now, because you deprived yourself of the possibilities. It is all right for you, even too good, because you do not take any part in it. If you want things to be better, if you want to complain, all right; but do not start throwing stones afterward. You have Poland, we have our Poland, but let us make it the way you want and do not stand on the sidelines, because it will work against you. You will not have the moral right to complain, for you are not building it [Poland], because you are standing on the sidelines.

[Reporter] Thank you.

[Walesa] Thank you.

Solidarity Editor Views Presidential Elections

PM1008141990 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 23 Jul 90 pp 1-2

[Interview with TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC Chief Editor Jaroslaw Kaczynski by Leslaw Maleszka, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA deputy chief editor; place and date not given; interview is published under regular GAZETA KRAKOWSKA rubric "What Happened in Poland? What Will Happen to Poland?"]

[Text] [Maleszka] In the program of your Center Accord much importance is attached to the planned calendar of future political events. Let us recall that scenario.

[Kaczynski] First, the election of a new president. Next, the Sejm adopts the new election law. After that, parliamentary elections. Finally, the introduction of a new constitution.

[Maleszka] How soon could these events follow after one another?

[Kaczynski] All in all, they should not take more than some 8-10 months. That would be the maximum envisaged deadline. At the very most, work on the new constitution could take a little longer. I would like to add one more element here: According to our political schedule, the presidential election should be repeated. The present choice would be of a provisional nature; whereas after the constitution is adopted, another presidential election should be held.

[Maleszka] In that case, the parliamentary election would take place around May of next year...

[Kaczynski] That would be the latest of the possible dates. I think that they should be held much earlier. The scenario we are putting forward is of a purely substantive nature. The election of a president by the present parliament could trigger off a succession of changes. The present situation needs to be clarified, especially from the viewpoint of the public, since they think that the transformations are taking place far too slowly. This would also provide an opportunity to influence the activity of the Sejm, whose composition was established way time back at the roundtable conference, but which is also an instrument registering public moods. The range of this influence would also include the introduction of a new electoral law based both on proportional representation and simple majority principle, analogous to the West German electoral law. The new constitution should be passed by a parliament established in wholly democratic elections. If, according to the deepest convictions held by the Center Accord, the new political system in Poland were based on a quasi-presidential model, similar to that in France or Finland, then the president would be chosen in a general election, which would have to be repeated.

Irrespective of this question, we do not consider an early election of a new president by the National Assembly to be an integral part of our program. This is a question of speed and convenience, and it also results from the desire to avoid the risks involved in conducting an election campaign in a very tense social climate. In this case the risks are connected with the introduction into the campaign of extreme anti-Balcerowicz economic propaganda. However, I can assure you that deputies belonging to the Center Accord will not try to prevent the introduction of a constitutional amendment stipulating that the choice of president be decided in a general election.

[Maleszka] Deputies hailing from all parties of the former coalition—that is, the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], the United Peasant Party [ZSL], and the Democratic Party [SD]—all seem to be striving today for a delay in the next presidential election. How then can we expedite the election?

[Kaczynski] Without our president's cooperation, the present law does not provide for such a possibility at all. With our president's cooperation, the possibility is also rather slim. In my opinion, the public can play a crucial role here, since its attitude, mood, and a certain pressure exerted on the authorities—albeit remaining within the legal framework—can provide a decisive influence.

[Maleszka] The Center Accord also groups deputies from the Polish Peasants Party [PSL] and the SD. Cannot you then make use of the Center Accord forum to galvanize the "coalition clubs" to action?

[Kaczynski] There are virtually no possibilities to do this. Our group is mainly comprised of dissidents who have left their original clubs. For example, Teresa Liszcz resigned from the ZSL; Tadeusz Bien is not even a member of the SD club any more; and the same applies to Tadeusz Dziuba and Bohdan Osinski.

[Maleszka] What about the "pacts" agreed between the Center Accord and the PSL and SD clubs?

[Kaczynski] It is being alleged that we are conducting talks and setting up agreements to that effect. I assure

you that this is completely untrue. Moreover, within the framework of the propaganda campaign it has even been claimed that we take part in organizing strikes. My name is thus associated with that of Senator Gabriel Janowski, whose concepts concerning a new agrarian policy and the methods of enforcing that policy are completely unacceptable to the Center Accord, representing, as they do, a clear case of manifest deception.

Political Parties Discuss Presidency

AU1308181890 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 8 Aug 90 p 3

["lp"-signed report: "Small Party Candidates—Presidential Scenarios"]

[Text] The main political forces in Poland are preparing for the presidential campaign. The other smaller parties on the Polish political scene are also preparing themselves and their political scenarios. Their declarations touch on the election timetable, the way it should be conducted, as well as who the presidential candidates ought to be.

Krzysztof Krol of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] says that the KPN's aim is to secure the swift resignation of Jaruzelski and an election of a temporary president by the present parliament. The only candidate for us is Lech Walesa. Today we would vote for him. The KPN will only put forward its own candidate in a general direct presidential election after this term comes to an end. Probably it will be Leszek Moczulski. According to the KPN, the presidential and parliamentary elections ought to take place there in sufficient time for a normal election campaign.

Wieslaw Chrzanowski of the Christian-National Union (ZChN), states that the time for change at the presidential level has come. This change will have a symbolic meaning and will bring a certain epoch to a close. The ZChN supports the election of a president by the present parliament, until such time as a new constitution is adopted. We have nothing against Lech Walesa, stated Chrzanowski, but for a full term the president ought to be elected by direct general elections. This scenario is similar to the Center Accord proposal. The ZChN does not propose to put forward its own candidate.

The Freedom Party [PW], with its origins in Fighting Solidarity, has its own presidential plans, stressed Kornel Morawiecki. The PW does not intend to put forward a candidate now, but it will not participate in any election other than a direct presidential one. The PW has suggested Ryszard Kaczorowski, president of the London-based Polish emigre government, as a possible candidate. Morawiecki's own candidature might receive support from the Liberal-Democratic Party "Independence."

Grzegorz Ilka of the Polish Socialist Party [PPS] points to the many ambiguities of the proposals and doubts the efficacy of strong presidential powers. He feels that there ought to be parliamentary elections first, the adoption of the constitution next, and finally the election of the president by the new parliament. The Socialists will not be putting forward their own candidate.

Cezary Mizejewski of the Polish Socialist Party—Democratic Revolution considers the institution of president as unnecessary and thinks that his party will boycott the election.

Registration of 'Solidarity 80' Denied

AU1408124890 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Aug 90 p 1

[Olga Iwaniak report: "A Second Approach"]

[Text] Cries of "Shame," "Down with the commies," and "This court is just like the government" made it impossible for Edward Sadkowski, foreman of the jury at the Warsaw Voivodship Court, to read the explanation of why the Court had refused to register "Solidarity 80." The disgust felt by those in attendance took the form of threats to the judge: "You'll hang for this," or "If they want their Nuremberg, they'll get it."

This was the second time "Solidarity 80" had had its application for registration turned down by the court.

The problem was once again a clause in the union's statute on the subject of strikes. It clashes with the provisions of the 1982 Trade Union Act.

Zofia Adamowicz, plenipotentiary for "Solidarity 80," rejected the possibility of altering the statute. "That can only be done by the second 'Solidarity' congress, which has not yet taken place" ("Solidarity 80" does not recognize the 1990 congress held by Walesa, claiming that the "Solidarity" that was registered on 17 April 1989 is a completely different one). Explaining her refusal to amend the statute, Mrs. Adamowicz also said that the present Trade Union Act is out of date and is generally criticized by the legal community, and that the Sejm will amend it in the near future. "The registration of 'Solidarity 80' can be based on the ILO [International Labor Organization] conventions that Poland has ratified, as well as constitutional clauses." She referred to the precedents which had already been established in the courts.

The Registration Committee firmly rejected the court's suggestion that "Solidarity 80" suspend the thorny provisions of its statute until the Trade Union Act has been changed. "The Trade Union Act was passed during martial law, and we cannot consider it a legal instrument," it said.

"There has not been a single strike in Poland that conforms to the Trade Union Act," said Seweryn Jaworski, one of the joint chairmen of "Solidarity 80." "Unlike Walesa's 'Solidarity,' our 'Solidarity 80' must not become a government trade union. We genuinely wish to defend the interests of workers, and we can abandon our claims policy."

Tadeusz Kilian, "Solidarity" plenipotentiary, who was present in court, upheld his stance on rejecting the application for registration in its entirety. He said that registration would have led to two trade unions called "Solidarity"—both headquartered in Gdansk.

After deliberations lasting a few minutes, the court rejected the application for registration. The "Solidarity 80" activists present in court formed themselves into a column and, carrying banners proclaiming "OKP-ism [Citizens Parliamentary Club] plus Walesa-ism equals communism," proceeded to the headquarters of the Citizens Committee.

Marian Jurczyk, chairman of "Solidarity 80," said that the union would appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision.

Mazowiecki Addresses War Veterans 14 Aug

LD1408201690 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1757 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Speech by Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki at a ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the 1920 Battle of Warsaw at the Royal Castle in Warsaw on 14 August—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed and dear veterans of the 1920 war, speakers of the Sejm and Senate, minister of national defense, his excellency the bishop, esteemed ladies and gentlemen:

For the first time in the postwar history of Poland, we are officially and ceremonially marking the anniversary of the Battle of Warsaw. This is further testimony to the changes which have taken place in our country. Today we may unreservedly draw upon national tradition and make use of all the values it contains.

It is the 70th anniversary of this great and important historic event, 70 years of contemporary history, of this terrible century of mass murders, universal wars, and totalitarian ideologies which seem like hundreds of years of earlier history. At the same time, however, the 1920 war and the Battle of Warsaw, despite the passage of time, have remained in our consciousness as the foundation of independence. They have remained for us an externally living symbol of our will and our possibilities—of our will to create, secure, and construct an independent state. This is because the Battle of Warsaw, at that time, was the final and decisive confirmation of Polish independence, and at the same time, proof of the unusual determination of Poles in the defense of their restored state. It was a battle for national existence, for the existence of the fatherland. The 1920 war finally cemented a nation divided for 120 years by the borders of the partitions.

It is not just the partitions that were uniting. In this war the nation cemented itself above class barriers. We know what an enormous role in the military victory was played by Jozef Pilsudski. Today we honor all the commanders and soldiers of 1920. We also know the great weight that the appointment of Wincenty Witos to the post of Prime Minister had for strengthening national defense. He symbolized the participation of the peasant strata in the nationwide effort to save the state.

This battle had a fundamental significance not only for the fate of Poland—it had a key significance for the whole of Europe. It stopped the progress of the units of a Bolshevik Russia dreaming of bringing revolution to the whole of Europe. For this reason, this battle is counted by many historians among the list of a few dozen or so most important contemporary feats of arms. If not for Polish determination, if not your sacrifice, and our national victory, the history of Europe could have run its course on a completely different track.

Thus, looking from the perspective of 70 years at the significance of the Battle of Warsaw for Poland and Europe we see the relationship of those events with the present moment. This relationship is visible despite the fact that we today have the fortune to struggle for the strengthening of our sovereignty and independence, for the shape of our national existence through peaceful means. Unlike yourselves, today we are not called upon to sacrifice our lives. This does not mean, however, that our peaceful struggle demands less determination than your struggles, august veterans, of 70 years ago. Just as you then, so we today are struggling for a Poland that is fully independent and fully sovereign. Liquidating the limitations of our sovereignty, we are simultaneously struggling with the heavy burden of the last 45 years.

We are fighting for a healthy economy, which no country which matters in the international arena is without. We are struggling against flawed state structures, cadre shortages, our own bad habits in the sphere of our attitude to work or in our homage to bureacratism. We are fighting for a meaningful, understandable, and stable law. We are constructing local self-government from scratch. We will shortly complete the (?consolidation) of the institutions of a fully democratic state, which will be expressed, above all, in the legislative elections and the adoption of a new constitution. This is the essence of our present struggle to strengthen the foundations of independence and sovereignty: a bloodless struggle, but one which demands the involvement of all the nation's forces. As it was 70 years ago, today too the key issue is to fuse the nation together in joint action while respecting internal differences. Just like then, it is a matter of great importance for the peasant stratum to take part in this common cause—a stratum so important for the life of the nation—to take part, shouldering a part of the general burden and creatively transforming that sphere of Polish life which belongs to it.

Seventy years ago the eyes of the world were on Poland. Poland's heroic struggles were observed with extreme tension. Today, too, the world is closely observing Poland in our fight against the remnants of totalitarianism. Our ability to show the virtues of industriousness, enterprise, and concerted cooperation is being watched.

The world attaches great importance to our experiences, because it knows that—just as the Battle of Warsaw once was—today our process of emergence from communism is of key significance for the world and for Europe in particular. Our success will be a model and hope for others. Europe will become itself again and will regain its lost half.

The war of 1920 was not an ordinary war, such as the many history has known, wherein the invader merely seeks to acquire the territory of the opponent, to deprive it of sovereignty. The war of 1920 was an armed clash with a new, then still dynamic, expanding political system, with communist totalitarianism. One can say that just as in August 1920 the expansion of this system and its birth was slowed down, so in August 1980 Polish workers contributed to the final breaking of its dynamic force and opened the way to the clambering out, to the clambering out of Poland and this part of Europe from a totalitarian system toward democracy. The generation of Solidarity thus continued your struggle and crowned it with success.

I would like to just draw attention to one very significant aspect of this anniversary. The return to its celebration will become a factor contributing to restoring to the Polish Army a feeling of value and of its own dignity. The living and best traditions of our military, that you represent, will again be the subject of pride for our Army, this Army that every state needs, that is once more returning as our national Army, guarding the safety of our state.

Ladies and gentlemen: Among these veterans decorated today, the victors of 1920, is a member of the Polish underground government, Mr. Adam Bien, to whom I pay particular repsects and whom I thank for his words spoken here. I would also wish this award to reach Professor Waclaw Jedrzejewicz, the last surviving minister from the governments of the Second Republic. Today's ceremony, and the names of those awarded, are an occasion to emphasize that the government which I lead is continuing the work and strivings of those governments.

Venerable veterans: The crosses presented to you today were created as a distinction by the Sejm of the Second Republic in June 1939. The outbreak of war meant there was not time to honor anyone with these distinctions. We therefore feel particular satisfaction and joy that today, we can fulfil this symbolic gesture of gratitude and recognition for your courage, effort, and sacrifice. Today's ceremony is also proof that, despite half a century of the struggle and victory of 1920 being erased from the national memory, the nation was and always will be grateful to you for what you did at that time for Poland. Let the memory of your sacrifice and determination, the mark of which are these decorations and officer promotions, be our inspiration, for our struggle in consolidating the sovereignty and independence of Poland

Fatherland Defender Crosses Presented

LD1408220290 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 14—A group of some 100 participants of the Polish-Bolshevik war received Crosses of Defenders of the Fatherland of 1920 during a ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the Battle of Warsaw.

The distinctions and nomination acts promoting the participants to officer rank were bestowed by Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Senate Speaker Andrzej Stelmachowski, Minister of National Defence Vice Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk and Vice Minister of National Defence Bronislaw Komorowski.

Adam Bien thanked for the distinctions in the name of his colleagues. Bien was a soldier of the 3rd Regiment of the Infantry Legions in 1920, a participant of the Lithuanian-Belorussian campaign, a member of Poland's underground government during World War Two. He is the last living participant of the "trial of the 16" (Polish resistance leaders) in Moscow.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki delivered an address in which he hailed the honored former combatants.

The ceremony was attended by: Sejm Speaker Mikolaj Kozakiewicz, chief pastor of Polish combatants Bishop Zbigniew Kraszewski, Sejm deputies, senators, and Polish Army generals and officers.

Commentary Urges Adoption of New Constitution

AU1408115490 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 10 Aug 90 p 3

[Jaroslaw Lindberg commentary: "Impatience"]

[Text] Today almost everyone has his own scenario for the future course of political events and an election timeframe; some people are also nominating candidates of their own for the presidency and government posts. Despite obvious political differences, the majority of adversaries appear to be in agreement on at least two points:

1. General Jaruzelski should step down as quickly as possible (and it would be best if he were to do so within the next couple of weeks);

2. The new constitution should be passed by a newly elected parliament.

In order to achieve the first of these objectives, the Center Accord is collecting signatures for the appropriate petition. As for the second proposal, no one is writing any letters yet, probably because no one knows to whom the letter should be addressed. I would like to say that neither of the two ideas appeals to me. Above all, I see no convincing reason why Gen. Jaruzelski should submit his resignation in September. I understand that he does not possess the best possible associations in the minds of most citizens. I can also say that of myself; and

I can point to several better candidates for the office. However, I think that we have to begin by defining the role and position of the president within a legal institutional framework (so that the political system is logical, efficient, and stable) as well as define the manner in which he is to be elected, and only then should a choice be made. In other words, the cart should not be put before the horse.

Gen. Jaruzelski is performing a function that was especially tailored for him during the "roundtable" talks in order to rescue a system of socialism that was on the way out. Yet the general did not want to rescue socialism, and, in August of last year he clearly opted for democracy—thanks to which numerous ambitious politicians can now deny him the moral right to hold that office without having to fear for their lives, health, freedom, or possessions. In a similar fashion, they also deny the present Sejm the right to pass a new constitution.

However, replacing one temporary president with another (which is what the Center Accord wants) does not seem to be the best way to achieve political stability. The president who would be elected according to the Citizens Movement "Democratic Action" formula—based on the hurried passage of a constitutional amendment—would also be temporary. That is why I believe that Gen. Jaruzelski should remain in office until a new constitution is passed, and I see no obstacles to such a constitution being passed by the current Sejm. Two constitutional commissions—a Sejm commission and a Senate commission—have been working on a constitution for several months now, and the preparation of a Basic Law is not some matter to be settled in a few weeks. In addition, the Sejm, although it was not elected in a fully democratic manner, has already passed several rather good political and economic laws in conjunction with the Senate. So, it can be hoped that the new constitution will not be that bad, and the future parliament can make any necessary adjustment.

Thus, we should allow the Sejm, Senate, government, and president to spend a few more months working in the peace that is essential for such work—especially as there is some legislative work that has been started and has to be completed. This work must be completed because, for example, without it, the newly elected local government bodies will not be able to perform their basic functions and the economic reform may fail.

I would like to remind all those impatient politicians of a joke that goes back to the days of Gierek: A group of citizens spent a lot of U.S. dollars on hiring a marksman to shoot Premier Jaroszewicz. The marksman failed to carry out the job, and a few weeks later he returned the money, packed his bags, and left. When he was asked to give a reason, he said: "You just cannot do the job. As soon as I had lined the premier up in my sights, someone grabbed me by the arm and cried 'Well, go on, shoot!'"

Army Communique 'Firmly Rejects' Coup Rumors

AU1408192890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Communique issued by the Army and sent to ROMPRES; place and date not given]

[Text] Some foreign information media—news agencies, publications, and radio stations—have recently given credence to the idea that, in the current social and political framework in our country, the Romanian Army is poised to take over power and establish a military dictatorship in Romania.

On Saturday, 11 August, for instance, the Voice of America broadcast a review of the West German press, quoting DIE WELT, which carries two articles with deliberately sensationalistic titles: "Coup in Romania?" and "Romania Before a Coup." These so-called analyses of the political situation in Romania—whose authors claim that they rely on news spread by various Hungarian newspapers—contain speculations that verge on the absurd. According to this newspaper, the Romanian Army is on alert, with the conscripts confined to barracks and some of the reservists called up to their units.

It is quite obvious that all these tendentious claims are groundless. They only promote systematic disinformation of public opinion at home and abroad, and generate suspicion and distrust of the Romanian Army. The Army remains, particularly at this time, the basic pillar of the democratic edifice, a guarantor of the renewal and irreversible course in our country.

As mentioned in previous statements, the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the country's Army is and will stay faithful to the values of the December 1989 revolution. The Army made an important contribution to that victory. Through all its actions, the Army respects and supports the legally constituted state authorities and the activity of democratically elected state bodies; the parliament, Senate, and presidential institutions. It therefore ensures the tranquillity and normal development of the social and political life in our country.

Fulfilling its specific duties within the overall process of the country's democratization, the Army firmly rejects these absurd speculations about its intentions, and reiterates its determination to fulfill its highly responsible mission as a basic institution of the state. The communique of the Army's press station maintains that it will defend the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of Romania.

Nuclear Plant's First Reactor Operational by 1994

AU1408193490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0828 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 14/8/1990—Mr. Cornel Cioara, director-general of the Nuclear Electric Central Directorate of the Electric and Thermal Power Department, estimates that the first of the five 700 MW reactors of the nuclear power plant of Cernavoda, under construction in cooperation with Canadian partners, will start producing in 1994.

Until 1989 works proceeded in a chaotic manner. It is only now that they are performed properly, he stated stressing that with the government's help problems were solved in the past three months that have been awaiting a solution for ten years, problems which have seriously prejudiced the finalization of the works on the plant.

Journalists Union To Examine Press Freedom

AU1408164090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0836 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 14/8/1990—Starting from the idea that the freedom of the press is one of the best guarantees of a democracy, the Union of Democratic Journalists of Romania called the union's convention in Bucharest on August 31, a release of the union published in daily ROMANIA LIBERA shows.

The convention is to debate aspects of the status of the democratic journalist in Romania, administrative measures meant to limit the activity of the independent and opposition press, as well as the critical situation generated by the paper shortage and the outdated printing technology.

Since a process of transition from the totalitarian system to a democratic one is going on in the East-European countries, the Union of Democratic Journalists of Romania invites the democratic journalists and the organizations with purposes similar to those of the Romanian democratic journalists to get solid with them in view of setting up an organization of democratic journalists of Eastern Europe. The release shows that the Union of Democratic Journalists of Romania considers itself automatically a signatory to the "convention on defence of the freedoms of the press in all East- European countries".

Publishers Report Production Difficulties

AU1408191590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0830 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 14/8/1990—Six leading dailies (AZI, DIMINEATA, TINERETUL LIBER, LIBERTATEA, NEUER WEG, ROMANIAI MAGYAR SZO) and 40 weeklies, bimonthlies and monthlies, including CUVINTUL, MAGAZIN, 22 and FLACARA, put out by the Presa Libera [Free Press] Publishers, have to cope with outmoded technology—the Universul [The Universe] and Polygraphic printing houses can no longer keep pace—and especially with a drastic paper shortage.

The current stock of paper in Bucharest covers just one issue of everything, meaning one day of activity. "Wood shortage and failure to observe the contract, as the 'Exportles' company in the USSR has unilaterally stayed

the delivery of 3,500 tons of paper, are a few of the causes of this situation," says Stan Pelteacu, director of the publishing house. Adding to this are the shortcomings in the press diffusion system resulting from the absence of mechanization and automation of the newspapers processing operations and to numerous instances of theft of papers. "All this has led to a substantive cut in the number of subscribers," he added.

Under the circumstances, the Journalists' Society of Romania set up a press dispatching trust which is not subordinated to the relevant ministry and has branches all over the country. It has also made demarches for the materialization of the negotiations with the suppliers of needed equipment for the Presa Libera Publishers.

Church Group Urges 'De-Marxizing' Textbooks

AU1408164190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0953 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 14/8/1990—The Group of Meditation for the Renewal of Church in Romania has issued a communique asking for religion to be taught in schools.

The dialogue between the Romanian Patriarchy and the Ministry of Education should be immediately resumed, for including religion classes in schools, for forming groups of textbook authors, for planning the printing of anthologies of religious texts, for de-Marxizing the social-historical textbooks and for adequately rendering in them the contribution of Orthodoxism in the first phases of Romanian culture, for a broader cooperation between the Church and the state concerning non-Orthodox cults.

The communique is very critical about the inadmissible delay of the talks between the Patriarchy and the state and about exaggerations concerning actual difficulties the church has to face, which makes the dialogue "look extremely inefficient."

Prime Minister Roman Meets Iraqi Ambassador

AU1408162290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1519 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 14/8/1990—Iraq's Ambassador Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan assured Prime Minister Petre Roman, during an interview on Tuesday, that the Romanian citizens were able to leave Iraq without restrictions, reads a communique the government sent to ROMPRES.

The prime minister insisted on the need that the Romanian citizens be guaranteed full security and freedom of option as regards their return home, the communique reads.

During the interview the Iraqi ambassador set forth his country's stand and considerations on the situation and developments in the Gulf following Iraq's military actions in Kuwait.

The premier set forth Romania's well-known stand on those developments.

Romanian Nationals' Safety Guaranteed

AU1508065990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1801 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 14/8/1990—The Romanian citizens who are in Iraq can choose between continuing their activity there and coming back to Romania immediately, said the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Iraq in Bucharest, Mr. Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan, who assured that Iraq guarantees their protection and security.

Speaking at a press conference at the embassy, the ambassador presented the Iraqi position in the Gulf conflict and said, among other things that Romania's pledge to observe Security Council's 661/1990 resolution would delay the implementation of a number of bilateral cooperation projects which had good prospects after the Romanian revolution, given the ample economic and political relations between the two countries.

Helsinki Group Member on National Reconstruction

AU1408190290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1625 GMT 14 Aug 90

["Interviews-Statements—Mr. Paolo Ungari: Romania's Problem is the Reconstruction of the State"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 14/8/1990—Now in Romania on the visit paid by the National Helsinki Groups, Mr. Paolo Ungari, vice-president of the Italian Helsinki Group, stated that he had the same opinions as his colleagues (presented in a communique) completed by a double, personal impression: On the one hand I have found a very young government team and a very young premier with intentions to carry out a good, efficient activity but confronted—I must say it with feelings of regret—with a weakness of the Romanian state which I have not imagined. The June events proved that the state, the power can count in fact neither on the police forces nor on the Army. The very fact that the miners were not prevented from coming to the capital city reminds us of the saddest period in Europe's history, namely the period of the 20s in Italy and the period of the 30s in Germany or similar periods after the war in various countries when groups of citizens armed with clubs tried to destroy the order or to re-establish the order: in those situations the state did not exist. Therefore, in my opinion, Romania's problem is not to draft a constitution but to reconstruct a state.

Europe's history showed how democracies disappear, Mr. Ungari continued. It is not Romania's case, but surely that the confrontation of armed groups in the capital city did Romania the greatest harm and that image should be erased not only through good public relations but also through adequate measures to re-establish the situation.

Asked if he saw any change in the human rights as compared to May, Mr. Ungari said:

"May was still the period of hopes, each party hoped to win or to be stronger than it really was and there was also a situation when more people agreed with President Ion Iliescu than with the National Salvation Front. Therefore, it was believed and said in that period that the president would do a coalition government; he referred to it, said that he would be the guarantee of ethnical minorities and would become, through the mechanism established by the election law, the mediator of a compromise in drafting the constitution between the majority and the opposition. After elections, Mr. Petre Roman announced, I was present there, that the situation in the University Square was illegal, but that the government would prove tolerance and would hold a dialogue with protesters. The situation, on the one hand, worsened, there still are persons in prison, even if Marian Munteanu and Leon Nica have been released, there still are hunger-strikers and others waiting to be indicted. The situation also worsened because there is a crisis of confidence towards the state's police, a very grave fact for the human rights, for the guaranteeing of the citizens' order. On the other hand, there have been certain progresses: I have found out from the Monday's issue of "DIMINEATA" newspaper that Romania aims at a new education of police staff, procurators and magistrates, at organising special courses for the human rights. After forty years of dictatorial regime an organic programme is needed not only for changing mentalities but also for acknowledging Romania's national and international obligations. Furthermore, steps are made towards an organic law on the press freedom, on the right of association and reunion. I'd like to add that Romania is very preoccupied with the reconstruction and development of its economy which is closely linked with the human rights.

Coposu Greets New Bulgarian President

AU1008160590 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 5 Aug 90 p 4

[Cable from Corneliu Coposu, president of the National Peasants (Christian Democratic) Party, to Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev on election; place and date not given]

[Text] To His Excellency, Mr. Zhelyu Zhelev, president of Bulgaria:

On your election to the high position as president of Bulgaria, I have the pleasure of extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in your activity.

We express the conviction that your presence at Bulgaria's helm will decisively contribute to achieving the ideals of freedom and prosperity of the neighborly and friendly Bulgarian people.

With high regard,

Corneliu Coposu, president of the National Peasants (Christian Democratic) Party

Environmental Talks Held With Bulgaria

AU1308184590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1800 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/8/1990—Romanian and Bulgarian parliamentarians discussed in Bucharest on Monday [13 August] about the protection of the environment and the effects of pollution along the frontier between the two states. Deputy Georgi Avramov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, presented the deputy speaker of the Assembly of Deputies Victor Cevdarie with an appeal of the Bulgarian parliament to the Romanian parliament on the necessity to solve the aforementioned ecological problems.

During the meeting the two delegations also discussed a number of aspects regarding the development of the relations between the two parliaments.

Meeting Stresses Safety of Citizens Still in Gulf

LD1408184290 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—Safety and safe return home of Yugoslavs from the Gulf region is a priority task. To this end, as announced on Tuesday [14 August], all the necessary measures are being undertaken. Despite certain difficulties, there is no reason for concern.

The above is the assessment from a meeting held on Tuesday between the competent Yugoslav Government members, representatives of Yugoslav enterprises engaged on capital projects in Iraq and Kuwait and republican and provincial representatives.

As the Yugoslav Government statement said, the participants, without questioning the implementation of U.N. sanctions against Iraq, especially pointed up that the Yugoslav enterprises should not sustain damage as a result and upheld the federal government efforts towards seeking more favorable solutions by the international community toward overcoming such difficulties.

Rumors Concerning 'Croatian Guard' 'Confirmed'

AU1408122190 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Aug 90 p 3

["M.K."-signed report: "Praetorians With Ethnic Epaulets"]

[Text] Zagreb—Stories about the formation of the "Croatian Guard" [Hrvatska garda], special armed units into which young Croats are exclusively recruited, seem to be true. The fact that something like that has been going on was confirmed the day before yesterday by Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, when he inspected the participants of the "first course of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Croatia" at the Internal Affairs' Educational Center in Zagreb.

Speaking on that occasion, Tudjman greeted the "trainee policemen" [redarstvenici-pripravnici] and spoke about their future duties. Thus has the veil of secrecy been removed from the rumor that "ethnically pure special units for establishing order in critical zones near Serbia and Bosnia have been trained somewhere in Croatia." About 4,000 of them would suffice in the beginning, Josip Pavlovic, dean of the Zagreb Economic Faculty, told the new Croatian authorities.

Duties the future members of the Croatian special units are supposed to perform and their final number can only be guessed. When addressing the "trainee policemen," Tudjman pointed to their role of "guarding our citizens' peaceful sleep, guarding our people's wealth, but also guarding the constitutional and legal order in the Republic of Croatia." Even before that, Croatian Prime Minister Stipe-Mesic explained their founding in the weekly DANAS by laconically saying that "it has only been proposed that the police units which guard vital facilities and leaders in Zagreb be called the Guard."

The piece of news that a special unit consisting of "pure Croats" is being recruited has caused concern and even fear among the Serbian population in the republic, particularly because interethnic relations are becoming ever more tense. Hence the many stories of all kinds about the "Croatian Guard" which we, at least for the time being, could not check. We tried at the Ministry of Administration and Judiciary and were told that not they, but the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia, are responsible for that matter.

Therefore, all we can do now is to repeat the guesswork and rumors being told among the public about the formation of the "Croatian Guard." These boil down to the following: The recruitment is underway in Croatia, without being publicly advertised, for a "guard" which will be used for special purposes and which would number about 4,000 young people at the beginning. The "informed people" know even more: the conditions for joining the guards are to be a member of the Croatian Democratic Community and a "pure Croat," as well as to accept the obligation to take an oath that one is going to obey orders unquestioningly. The salary will be at least 2,000 Deutsche mark, but the sum will include rewards for good-job performance. The guards will not have to wear uniforms and will come to work, when the need arises, for special tasks. According to those "informants" again, most people recruited for the guard are members of soccer fan groups of the Dinamo, Hajduk, and Rijeka teams, or, as they are called, the "bad blue boys," "torcida," and "armada" respectively.

Ministry on Rumors of 'Pure Croats' Being Trained

LD1408185790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—The educational center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on Simunska Street in Zagreb is not a place for the formation of any kind of "special force" [zdruga] or guard. It is where cadres are trained for the internal affairs service. Presently, we are short of some 3,000 policemen for successfully completing the difficult tasks of the police force.

This is the opinion of Josip Boljkovac, Croatian minister of internal affairs, presented at a news conference today at which he denied speculation and certain articles in the press to the effect that the center is training "pure Croats" for certain special tasks. "Reports are emanating from Belgrade editorial offices that there are criminals on the present course," recently amnestied in Croatia. "This is a pure fabrication and an insult to all of us," Boljkovac said.

It was also stated at the news conference that the basic aim of the course in the educational center in Zagreb is to improve the composition of the police force. The selection of cadres was carried out by the secretariats for

internal affairs throughout Croatia. Two thousand candidates were evaluated. It was established that, in all, 30 of them had faced criminal charges and they cannot become internal affairs workers. The qualifications' structure is good; there are students with university, college and secondary school educations. Among the students on the course, there are, in addition to Croats, members of the other nations and nationalities living in Croatia. There are also Serbian teachers, not one of whom has been dismissed from his job.

Minister Boljkovac also mentioned the structure of the members of the service, stating that, hitherto, members of Serbian nationality have been in the majority in police forces. For example, in Benkovac, there are 67 percent Serbs in the police force; in Obrovac 66 percent; in Knin 86 percent; in Donji Lapac 86 percent; and in Gracac 87 percent. This structure needs to be changed, which we are doing in accordance with our needs, Boljkovac said.

There was also mention of the depoliticization of internal affairs. It was said that all sociopolitical organizations have "emigrated" from this state organ and local services. The department members have, in this respect, sufficient room to maneuver wherever they wish. [passage omitted]

On the planned referendum on Serbian autonomy in 11 municipalities in the regions of Lika, Banija, Kordun, and northern Dalmatia, it was said that, if this takes place, and there are no real or legal bases for it, the internal affairs organs will have to act in accordance with the Constitution and the law.

The latest incident—yesterday's explosion in Zadar—has been investigated, it was said at the news conference. Two construction workers—Drinko Mandic and Ratko Vukic, one a Serb and the other a Croat—were transporting explosives for a construction site. The explosives were under the seat. They were traveling over bumpy ground when, for reasons still unknown, the explosion occurred resulting in the tragic deaths of the two men. In reply to a question, representatives of the Croatian Ministry for Internal Affairs said that investigations are still in progress into the explosion at the POLITIKA offices in Osijek, the attack on Mlinar, and the assassination attempt on Dr. Franjo Tudjman in Benkovac, and the public will be kept informed.

Tudjman: Croat Serbs 'Well-Organized Conspiracy'

LD1408172190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Zagreb, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—We are confronted with a well-organized conspiracy, the aim of which is the destabilization of democracy in Croatia. Its organizers are extreme elements among the Serbian population and they want to get the whole of the Serbian population in this republic "on its feet," because they are allegedly threatened.

This assessment was made today by Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, in talks with journalists of editorial boards in Croatia and correspondents from Zagreb. Here he stressed that there is absolutely no reason for such action because the Serbs in the republic have been granted all rights. According to him, this is a matter of a scenario, the purpose of which is the overthrow of the government in Croatia and also in Slovenia, and the provoking of general confusion for the purpose of creating either a centralized system in Yugoslavia or a greater Serbia.

President Tudjman said that he is not worried by the extreme outcome of such a scenario. He maintains that this is part of a greater Serbian plan, but neither within Yugoslavia nor in the world has it ever been in a worse position than today.

Explaining who it is who is becoming involved, whether consciously or out of ignorance in light of the scenario, Dr. Tudjman said that various Croatian extremists, disaffected people and fanatics coming from dogmatic and extreme right-wing orientations, are being mobilized to implement their extremist programs. As an example confirming that thought is being given both to assassinations and the provoking of armed conflicts, Dr. Tudjman cited the blowing up of a car, which happened in Zadar on Monday [13 August].

Such activities are aimed at securing the public attention and, at the same time, setting the agenda for negotiations about the future order in Yugoslavia. Precisely because of this, they are far from being harmless. The issue here is whether we shall prevent disorders in Croatia or inadvertantly contribute to the implementation of such designs, Dr. Tudjman stressed.

Asked about his view on the visit paid by a delegation from Knin to President Jovic, Dr. Tudjman said to receive three people allegedly representing all Serbs from Croatia is a part of the aforementioned scenario. The Croat leadership is always willing to discuss Croat-Serbian relations, but, only if it is acknowledged that no compromise can be made on the issue, because a compromise would only deepen problems, Tudjman holds.

Talking about relations in general within Yugoslavia and the current trends in the country, the Croat president expressed the view that this republic can no longer set aside funds for securing someone else's interests. Mentioning relations with the army, which, as he put it, is adapting with difficulty to the changes, Dr Tudjman said that there is no reason why Yugoslavia should now cease to abstain from "solving problems the Romanian way".

Asked about the announced referendum in 11 municipal communities on the autonomy of Serbs, the Croat president expressed his belief that the referendum will not take place. He warned municipal administrations wanting to be "states within a state," that such policy will not be financed from the republican budget. Only beneficial measures which do not jeopardize the standard of living of a local population will be implemented.

Croatia did not ask that, beginning this year, its recruits complete their national service at the territory of the republic—that is, the Fifth Army District. The reason for this is that if conscripts have been performing their national service for 45 years in accordance with the principle still in force, then we can wait until a new constitution or an agreement on a new order in Yugoslavia resolves this issue in a new manner, Tudjman replied.

The Croat president said that the internal affairs service admitted volunteers and will admit as many as necessary for the police force [redarska sluzba] to operate normally, and added that no paramilitary organizations are being formed in the republic.

Finally, Tudjman announced the formation of a special guard to keep watch in front of the Croat Assembly and other important buildings. The guard's uniform will, at the same time, be a tourist attraction, like similar attractions throughout the world.

Raskovic Claims Published Interview Altered

LD1408132890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1230 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Pristina, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—"In publishing the sound recording of my talk with president of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Franjo Tudjman, some things were interpreted quite differently," president of the Serbian Democratic Party in Croatia Jovan Raskovic told the Yugoslav daily JEDINSTVO in an interview on Tuesday [14 August].

"Some thing were left out, some added, intentional errors were probably made in order to mislead people," Raskovic said. The half hour talk was "extended" to an entire hour, which is impossible to do without manipulation, Raskovic added.

The sound recording of the talk between Tudjman and Raskovic was published recently in the Zagreb weekly DANAS.

Asked about Tudjman's aim in minimizing the sufferings of the Serbian people, Raskovic explained that Tudjman was thus removing the stain from his people and advocating the spiritual legitimity of a state which in many ways resembles the one aginst which he himself fought against during World War Two—the so-called "Independent State of Croatia" set up during the war and which cooperated with the German occupation forces in Yugoslavia.

"We still live in Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav People's Army still exists, and thus also its role to protect citizens," Raskovic said. "We will ask that someone defend us. Therefore, it is possible that we approach the Army and certainly all international bodies, and let the world know what is happening to us and what the Croatian government's stand towards us is," Raskovic said in response to the question what would happen if Tudjman prevented the holding of the announced refrendum of Serbs in Croatia on cultural autonomy.

Albanian Paper in Kosovo Temporarily Banned

LD1408151290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0921 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Pristina, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—The deputy district public prosecutor in Pristina has declared a temporary ban on the distribution of the magazine ZERI I RINIS of 11 August this year. The declaration (of the ban) says that this measure was provoked by the lies contained in an article entitled "Kosovo - Kosovo." In this editorial the measures of Serbia, or rather of its state organs, are interpreted as violence, terror, and repression against Albanians.

The deputy district public prosecutor at the same time also proposed a permanent ban on the distribution of this issue of the magazine, something upon which a final decision will soon be made by the Pristina District Court.

Skopje Paper Condemns Banning of RILINDJA

AU1408163990 Skopje FLAKA E VELLAZERIMIT in Albanian 10 Aug 90 p 5

[Rexhep Zllatku commentary: "RILINDJA Will Be Reborn"]

[Text] Bad news has reached us from Pristina: After the forced suspension of the work of Pristina Radio and Television, the unheard-of step of preventing the publication of RILINDJA has also been taken, likewise by a decision of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Serbia. The door to all evils has been opened in Kosovo, and there is no end to them. No encouraging news can come from Kosovo's empty skies.

This is a brutal act against free information, democracy, and Albanian culture. Another voice of information has been stilled, and free thought has been smothered. Kosovo has suffered another serious blow.

The formal excuse for this step is that RILINDJA has been against Serbia and the Serbian people.

The truth is that RILINDJA disagrees with the present road that Serbian policy has taken. Does this excuse such a step? How many newspapers and other media in Yugoslavia think differently? How can RILINDJA, the organ of the province's Socialist Alliance of Working People, not appear when Chetnik papers are published? Do they, one wonders, write at Milosevic's dictation? If RILINDJA does not tell the truth, if it had faults (Which media do not make mistakes? Which paper, under the serious conditions of Kosovo, does not need warning?), influence might have been exerted through the other media (Does not Serbian policy have plenty of media in its hands?). Let another Albanian-language newspaper appear to state its case, and let an argument develop (but

not an "argumentum baculinum"—Serbian: dokaz batinom) [argument with clubs], and let readers decide for themselves.

A policy without give-and-take cannot be pluralist or democratic.

Neither RILINDJA nor the Albanians have anything against Serbia and still less against the fraternal Serbian people. Otherwise, Albanian readers themselves would despise the paper, because they, like all other members of the peoples and nationalities of our country, wish to live in peace and good-neighborliness, with mutual respect among all. The crux of the issue therefore lies elsewhere. This newspaper was long ago one of the first to realize where the guns of Serbian policy were firing, and therefore did not adapt to its framework. On the contrary, it exposed all its evils and upset the applecart. Albanian readers, and not they alone, therefore trusted it. This was the reason for the step of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia.

The self-sacrifice of the journalists and other workers of RILINDJA and Pristina Radio and Television will enter the annals of history of world journalism. It is therefore useless for some people to try to sully their reputation. With their commitment, wisdom, and patience, they made a major contribution to Kosovo's rousing traditionalist Europe into an awareness of the outraged dignity of many minorities in several countries.

An overbearing policy that throws sparks into the gunpowder can never make Kosovo a warm home for the Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, and others who live there and to whom it belongs. The fact is that such a policy has mounted a blind horse, and has turned its back not only on the Albanians in Kosovo, but on many other people in Yugoslavia and beyond. Violence can bring nobody any good, and in the end has nothing to do with the rule of law to which the SR of Serbia commits itself.

Now such a policy is left with nothing but the delusion that it can silence and quench all the newspapers, radio stations, and other media in Yugoslavia and the world which think differently from itself.

In the meantime, RILINDJA [rebirth] will be reborn.

Kosovo Human Rights Group Appeals Albanian Death

LD1508010890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2330 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—The headquarters of the Serbian Police special units in Kosovo Province today announced that Refki Suka, from the village of Blace near Suva Reka, lost his life in a clash between a police patrol and wood-thieves four days ago.

The Pristina Committee for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms also issued a statement regarding the incidents, claiming that Suka "fell as a victim of state terror against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo" and that he was "killed by the Serbian police without a reason."

The Pristina Committee further claims that Suka was cutting trees with several relatives in his own forest and that they started to run away in fear of maltreatment. Suka, who was shot, "died strongly guarded by the police, who prevented ethnic Albanian doctors from treating him."

The Republican Police Headquarters, however, announced that Suka and an under-age boy were caught stealing timber near the village of Dulje by a police patrol. They then tried to run over the patrol by a tractor, injuring one of the policemen. A policeman then fired a gun, seriously wounding Suka, who was immediately transported first to the Prizren Hospital and then to a hospital in Pristina, where he died two days ago.

After the regular procedure, it was determined that the policeman who fired the gun acted in the line of duty.

Slovenian Police To Assume Border Control Post

LD1408170190 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1446 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—The police in Slovenia are preparing to replace the army at guarding the 673-kilometer section of the state border in this Yugoslav Republic, a spokesman for the police told a press conference here on Tuesday [14 August].

The spokesman described Slovenia's security situation in the first half of this year as less satisfactory than in the same period of last year. The number of criminal offences recorded in the first six months of 1990 was about 20,000, or 8.2 per cent up on the same period of 1989.

Particularly disturbing are the increases in juvenile delinquency (over 30 per cent) and in felonies such as murder, rape, drugs traffic and arms smuggling, the spokesman said.

With 60 per cent of criminal cases solved, the performance of the Slovenian police was assessed as comparatively successful in relation to the police in West European countries.

Further on New Posting

AU1408205890 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] As stated at a news conference in the Slovene Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the Slovene police are preparing to replace the Army in protecting the 673 kilometers of the state border in the republic. Intensive activity is under way to change the laws that regulate the protection of the state border.

'52 Percent' of Slovene Recruits To Begin Service

LD1408184790 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1726 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—The secretary for national defense of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, Janez Jansa, told newsmen on Tuesday [14 August] that only 52 percent of the quota of recruits from Slovenia would begin their service in September.

Of the 52 percent of Slovene recruits, only 15 percent would serve outside the Fifth Army District, which encompasses the territories of the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia, and that no Slovene recruits would serve in Kosovo, Jansa said.

We explained that the other 48 percent would not be called up, and even if they are, then they would serve in the Fifth Army District, providing the Federal National Defense Secretariat gives a proportion which would enable this. The Slovene parliament has demanded that the majority of recruits from Slovenia serves in the Fifth Army District, and that at Least 50 percent of the recruits from this quota remain in Slovenia. The first round of talks between Slovenia and the Federation, however, fell through, Jansa said.

Serbia May Implement 'Joint Defense' Program

LD1408170490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1449 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Titov Drvar, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—Representatives of the Serbian Democratic Palrty (SDP - a party of Serbs in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina) from the seven municipalities of 'Bosanska Krajina' (the northwestern region of Bosnia-Herzegovina bordering Croatia) have let it be known to the Croatian parliament on Tuesday [14 August] that 'if the Serbs living in the Knin Region were attacked during a two-week long referendum on their cultural autonomy, the attack would be taken as an attack on serbs in 'Bosanska Krajina.' [quotation marks as received]

In the statement from a meeting on Monday night, representatives of Serbs from 'Bosanska Krajina' have announced that 'in case of an attack on serbs in the Knin Region, a joint defense of national interests would ensue.'

The center of Serbs in Croatia is in the Knin Region. Despite serious threats from the new Croatian authorities, they are preparing to implement a referendum on establishing Serbian autonomy in this republic between August 19 and September 2.

Interethnic Conflict, National 'Paradoxes' Viewed

AU1408161790 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 90 p 1

[Hido Biscevic commentary: "Warmongering"]

[Text] Paradoxes in the country named Yugoslavia appear to be culminating, the latest one having manifesting itself through the statement by the federal minister of police, following several months of long political silence, that the duty of the police is to protect the constitutional order, while this very constitutional order is now being freely and mercilessly defied in the very republic that the federal minister is from. Appearing, in many ways suddenly, on the Yugoslav political scene with the warning that the integrity of the federation must not be impaired under the pretext of democracy, Mr. Petar Gracanin not only gave the impression of an outdated character from some already forgotten old ideological movie, but also indirectly became an instrument of a political scenario that is already transparent, a scenario that is significant because of its timing.

What are, for instance, the key political processes that are taking place simultaneously on the Yugoslav political stage? First of all, there is a continuous obstruction of the Federal Assembly's work, and the clear conceptual confrontation of two currents used at the formal political level. The first current advocates the idea of a comprehensive "package" of constitutional amendments, and the second advocates a gradual and individual adoption of every amendment. The political tactics are more than obvious. Serbia and its satellite political provincial units want to objectively create a constitutional crisis just as they are trying to block the federal government with a "wheat attack" on the prime minister.

At another level, there is another important group of activities which certainly signifies a new dimension in the repressive political elimination of the last remnants of autonomy in Kosovo through the introduction of a series of new measures and the unprecedented decision to introduce a total media blockade by suspending the main Albanian political newspaper. The political tactics in this example are also more than obvious. With this extra repression, the Serbian leadership is trying to provoke the Albanian people to go out in the streets again, or to turn from a nonviolent resistance to an uprising and armed struggle in order to provide the wounded lion Milosevic with an excuse to reinforce the Serbian state with false nationalism and patriotism, and homogenization on an anti-Albanian platform.

The third level of this scenario refers to the persistent political drive in Croatia for a referendum on the so-called Serbian autonomy, whatever that may mean, and however much it may unclearly and ambiguously be presented to the Serbian population in Croatia as some murky mixture of a "spiritual-political-territorial" secession from the Croatian state corps that has been portrayed as unifying. Political tactics in this example are also obvious, just as is the intention to provoke ethnic Albanians, to the extent of giving Serbian authorities a reason for, frankly speaking, war as a last resort for saving Milosevic's regime. By persisting on a Serbian referendum in Croatia, they also want to provoke a repressive action by the Croatian authorities. This would lead to general chaos and a political-social psychosis in

which the possible open fighting for territory could not be excluded at all, especially in light of the fact that Belgrade has not given up the idea of not recognizing the existing borders within Yugoslavia. Creating a warmongering atmosphere with aimed and deliberate provocations of Albanians, Croats, Muslims, or somebody else, therefore appears to be the last straw the current Serbian regime can clutch. Unfortunately, there are not many things that could illustrate the warmongering atmosphere more clearly than, for instance, the simultaneous reading of various newspapers from different parts of the country, considering that the tone and language used undeniably remind one of the tone and language used by the countries which, at present and in the past, were preparing for a war. A warmongering atmosphere, not a cloak of democracy: This is the main danger for the integrity of current Yugoslavia. What is therefore the role of the federal minister of police and what is the meaning of his public speech at the time when the final operations under the strategy described above are taking place?

New Reform Alliance 'Not Using State Funds'

AU1508065790 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11-12 Aug 90 p 11

[Unattributed report: "'We Are Not Using State Money'"]

[Text] We are financing ourselves solely through private donations from citizens. This was told to TANJUG by Mirjana Popovic, member of the Main Initiative Committee of the Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia. Donations should be paid through the Belgrade Credit Bank, a joint-stock company. Mijat Ivanovic, a temporary worker in Vienna, recently paid 9,500 Austrian schillings into this account.

Individual applications for membership in the alliance are frequently accompanied by photocopies of bank deposit slips indicating donations ranging from 50 to 2,000 dinars, Mirjana Popovic said.

An agreement has been reached with the BORBA newspaper concerning space in the paper for publishing information about the work of the Initiative Committee. We have reached an agreement with the administration of the Palace of the Federation building on renting three rooms with the use of telephones. We also have an agreement with the federal services for the use of secretarial services, photocopying equipment, and office materials. We are not using state funds, Mirjana Popovic stated.

Markovic Sends Letter to Members

AU1408113890 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11-12 Aug 90 p 11

["Text" of letter from Ante Markovic, president of the Initiative Committee of the Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia, to members of the Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia; place and date not given: "Decide the Future for Yourselves"]

[Text] Dear members of our alliance: The Initiative Committee for setting up the Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia has been receiving daily news of the support that has been extended to the programmatic orientation of the alliance and the spontaneous expression of the desire of citizens throughout the country to be members of the alliance.

Either individually or in groups, citizens have been calling and sending telegrams, letters, and faxes to say that they have become members of the alliance either by putting their names into a "notebook" or filling out application forms. We are processing all these correspondences in the alliance's committee in charge of running operations and, once the founding congress is held and the alliance is registered, they will be treated as applications for membership.

The work of the initiative committees set up in the field by groups of citizens in Local Communities, communes, and towns is in full swing. Their activities in rallying citizens together around the alliance's program and the organized registering of members have achieved outstanding results. In making direct contacts, we are daily trying to make documents and applications available so that we can achieve constant cooperation and an exchange of views with everyone, as well as reach agreement on future work. This is how we will work in the future, too.

At the same time, we will publish all information on the work of the alliance and its initiative committees in the BORBA newspaper, in which we have bought a certain amount of space. We have also published the addresses of the initiative committees (even though some were left out because of incomplete data and we will correct this in direct contacts) in order to help citizens to link up with their nearest initiative committees so that they can join and continue their joint work.

We expect the initiative committees to occasionally submit information to us on their members so that we can prepare records on the members of the alliance.

We suggest that you continue your political activity in gathering together citizens who are oriented toward the alliance's program and link together with other initiative committees in local communities, communes, or towns. In places where you already have a large number of members, create smaller organizational units and set up essential forms of coordination between these units. Carry out organizational activities to acquaint citizens with the programmatic orientations of the alliance. Find appropriate premises for meetings and links with firms which would be willing to offer help. Help those who have not yet organized themselves. The Initiative Committee will direct all those who contact it directly to the initiative committees which have been set up in the field.

We are also suggesting that you organize bodies to coordinate several initiative committees on the territory of a commune, town, or several towns, and for the republic, so that your activities will thereby acquire more widespread organizational and political forms.

Members of the alliance's Initiative Committee will soon be going out into the field throughout Yugoslavia to establish direct contact with members.

You get in touch with us, too. Tell us about your activities, members, and organized events. Tell us about other issues which we should resolve together. Call us—we will come.

We wish you every success in your joint work. Our motto is that this is a time of change in which every person and citizen must decide for themselves about their future. Join us.

Ante Markovic, president of the Initiative Committee of the Alliance.

Catholic Bishops Protest Militia's Conduct

AU1408140890 Ljubljana NEODVISNI DNEVNIK in Slovene 11 Aug 90 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Protest Against Militia Behavior in Urosevac and Binac"]

[Text] Urosevac, 11 Aug—Bishop Nikola Prela, assistant bishop of the Skopje-Prizren Bishopric, sent a statement to the executive councils of the republics and provinces on 6 August in connection with the events occurring on church grounds in Urosevac and Binac. In the statement he wrote the following:

"On 4 August at 0630, although they lacked a valid search warrant and despite the resolute protests of the bishop and the parish priest, internal affairs agents accompanied by an armed special militia unit searched the parish house and the church in Urosevac, and at the same time the convent in Binac. They confiscated medicines for the nuns' parish clinic meant to serve all patients of all religious affiliations, ethnic groups, and convictions who came there because they were poor, or because there was a short supply of medicines at the pharmacies. By doing so they have done damage both to the owner—the Catholic Church—which possesses valid documents on the legal ownership of medicines, as well as to all those people who need help. This has further aggravated the feelings of the already upset population. I am asking for your intervention so that human rights and the inviolability of private dwellings are protected, the illegitimately confiscated medicines are returned immediately, and violators are brought to account. The official search warrants which, before the search, were promised to be brought 'subsequently,' have not been received until this very day."

This statement was conveyed to the Slovene public by Ljubljana Archbishop and Metropolitan Dr. Alojzij Sustar, who also harshly protests against such conduct on behalf of the Slovene Bishops Conference of which he is the president.

Macedonia Accuses Serbia Over Monastery Incident

LD1408200490 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Skopje, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—The Government of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on Tuesday [14 August] accused the state organs of the Republic of Serbia of "departing from the declared commitment that it would allow free unfolding of the anniversary of Macedonia's national holiday at the Prohor Pcinjski monastery on August 2."

The Monastery, which lies on the territory of Serbia, was the site of the [words indistinct] (the meeting of anti-fascist Macedonian parliament) during World War Two, at which the foundations were laid for the statehood of Macedonia in Yugoslavia.

The anniversary is now at the focus of a rising dispute between the two neighboring republics.

The Macedonian Government has announced it was "unpleasantly surprised at the manner of communication chosen by the Serbian Internal Affairs Secretariat," which, the Macedonian side claims failed to reply to the question why was the [word indistinct] memorial plaque allowed to be forcibly taken down, why were Macedonians prevented from celebrating their holiday in the monastery and why was [words indistinct] force used against them as they tried with symbols and in other manner to express their national and state commitment.

Court Places 'Temporary Halt' on Municipal Acts

LD1408213390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1714 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Zagreb, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—The Croatian Constitutional Court today put a temporary halt—until a final decision is made—on the implementation of all individual acts and actions taken on the basis of decisions by municipal assemblies of Knin, Donji Lapac, Gracac, Obrovac, Vojnic, and Dvor on founding a community of municipalities from Northern Dalmatia and Lika. The Municipal Assembly of Knin adopted such decision on 27 July, the municipalities of Donji Lapac and Obrovac did the same on 28 and 29 July, and the municipalities of Obrovac, Dvor, and Vojnic joined the community in June.

The Constitutional Court adopted such decision at a proposal of the Croatian minister of justice and administration to assess the constitutionality and legality of the decisions to found the community of municipalities.

The minister of justice and administration stated in his proposal that the decision on founding the community of municipalities is neither in accordance with amendment 43 to the Croatian Constitution—which became null and

void on 25 July—nor is it in accordance with new amendment 49 to the Croatian Constitution. Apart from that, he stated that these decisions neither came into force nor were published in a constitutional manner. He further stated that actions, taken to implement these decisions, violate the constitutionally based political sovereignty of the republic and the constitutional and legal order, all of which can have far-reaching detrimental consequences.

The Constitutional Court assessed that conditions for application of the constitutional provision on introducing temporary measures [privremene mere] were fulfilled, and a final decision will be made during the continuation of the procedure.

'Yugoslavia-Oriented' Socialist Party in Croatia

LD1408125390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1109 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Petrinja, Yugoslavia, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—Croatia's political scene will soon be richer by another Yugoslavia-oriented party when the Socialist Party of Croatia is formed.

A gathering in Petrinja yesterday said the party will be formed in that Croatian town on August 25. The initiative board for the gathering was headed by Borislav Mikelic and Secretary Goran Babic.

The party will urge full historic valorization and the preservation of the heritage of the national liberation struggle, socialist revolution and post-war construction which resulted in the creating of a federative and independent Yugoslavia as a community of nations and nationalities, the initiative board said.

The party's basic statutary and program principles indicate that it will urge a democratic Croatia as a sovereign state of everyone living there no matter what their national or other membership within a modern, federative Yugoslavia.

The party will support political and economic pluralism and will carry on all historic and social values of the workers; social-democratic, socialist and communist movements of the Yugoslav peoples.

The initiative board said the party will be prepared to cooperate with other parties of similar orientation from other republics and will urge the creating of a socialist party of Yugoslavia.

Hercegovina 'Democratic Community' Registered

LD1408165990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Mostar, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—The Democratic Community of Hercegovina [Hercegovacka Demokratska Zajednica] was registered in the High Court in Mostar today. This is the seventh political party registered in Mostar this year.

The seat of the Democratic Community of Hercegovina will be in Citluk, and in addition to traditional democratic goals and values, the party will support the development of tourism, the catering industry, agriculture, and small enterprise. Tomislav Martinovic was elected chairman of the Democratic Community of Hercegovina.

Former SAWP President Accused of Larceny

AU1408110790 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 90 p 12

["R.B."-signed report: "President Robbed SAWP"]

[Text] Belgrade—On 1 August, the Democratic Party of Belgrade filed two criminal charges: One against Radmila Andjelkovic and "accomplices" for having committed the criminal offense of larceny, and the other against Radmilo Bogdanovic and Novica Mijuskovic (an employee of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs) for having committed the criminal offense of harassment and use of force on duty.

The charges, which were filed with the Belgrade District Public Prosecutor's Office, accuse Radmila Andjelkovic, "former president of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Serbia [SAWP], and other unnamed persons," of "the gross and premeditated misappropriation of another's property with the intention of illegally gaining material benefit" through the transfer of the property of the SAWP to the new Socialist Party of Serbia. "In this way the newly founded party has acquired all the buildings of the SAWP, its car pool, furniture, and cash that was paid from the Serbian budget over a period of several decades." The charges, which were signed by Kosta Cavoski, state that this amounts to "grand larceny of the property that belongs to the people," and that in 1990 the SAWP received from the Serbian budget 18,290,150 dinars, which was also illegally acquired by the Socialist Party of Serbia. For this reason, it is requested that a financial audit be carried out during the investigation.

The other criminal charge refers to the already well-known physical harassment of members of the Democratic Party in front of the Belgrade Television building on 13 June. Beside Radmilo Bogdanovic, republican secretary for internal affairs, and Novica Mijuskovic, who was in charge of security during the demonstrations (and who "appear" in the charge because of the position that they hold), a request is also made for an inquiry concerning the conduct of other unnamed persons from the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs who issued the order that force by applied against the demonstrators, as well as the (unnamed) militiamen who carried out the order. The evidence provided consists of medical certificates, a report by the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia, statements by the injured Ljubisa Mitic and Pavle Kicanac and other witnesses, and television film taken by Belgrade and Zagreb Televisions.

Sarajevo TV Reacts to Charges Against Reports

LD1408201390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—Sarajevo Television will in September organize weekly phone-in discusssions

[words indistinct] political parties which will in November convene the first multi-party elections in the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, it was agreed on Tuesday [14 August] between representatives of the registered Bosnian-Herzegovinian parties and editors of Sarajevo Television. The discussions will be held on Tuesday evenings.

Individual party leaders have not been satisfied with Sarajevo Television's reporting on their parties. Threats have even been made at rallies that party followers would not pay their television subscription fees if Sarajevo Television did not change its attitude in reporting on their parties.

Albanians Illegally Cross Border Into Montenegro

LD1408151890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Titograd, 14 Aug (TANJUG)—Over the last four days, 18 Albanian citizens have illegally crossed the Albanian-Yugoslav border into Montenegrin territory. According to data of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs (SUP) of Montenegro, between 10 and 13 August nine Albanian citizens left their homeland via Lake Shkoder. These are young people, inhabitants of Shkoder, between the ages of 17 and 26.

Yesterday, the republican SUP has announced the nine additional citizens from this neighboring country crossed the in the vicinity of Plav (Montenegro) during the early-morning hours.

In this way, the enforced migration of Albanian citizens who are illegally crossing the border is continuing. In July alone, about 50 of them left "the land of eagles" in this way. The places where the illegal crossings are being made are the border regions near Titograd, Plav, and Ulcinj. The border is usually crossed at night and the escapees flee in small groups. In their moving accounts they refer to the harsh life and the inability of most of them to feed their families as the main reason for their escape.